INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance Is a necessity.
19

REGD. NO. A. 1052

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public.
110

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VOL. XVIII NO. 264— BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SCHUSTER ARRANGING 30 MILLION STERLING LOAN?

PREMIER MACDONALD'S MOCK HEROICS

—:o:—

His Words Of "Cheer" To Delegates

"GOVT. INTENTIONS TO CARRY OUT PLEDGES"

MACDONALD REMINDS DELEGATES OF BLACK FLAGS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Final meeting of the present plenary session of the Round Table Conference opened with a speech by Captain Raja Sher Mohamed Khan formerly of Indian army.

JADHAV'S SENSIBLE PROPOSAL.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav demanded the end of Anarchy and the establishment complete provincial autonomy. He declared that there was no difficulty about the question of Hindus and Muslims. The younger generation realised that for the sake of Indian unity, differences of caste, creed and race must disappear. He did not stand in the way of Prince in their eagerness to enter into Federation, although he thought that it would be better for them to form their own Federation, and allow British India to develop along its own lines. Then when Provinces were properly developed, British India and India India would be speedily united.

EQUAL PARTNERS.

Colonel Haksar ascribed the Princes' readiness to federate and the present unhappy conditions in India to the Reforms of 1919 and the subsequent legislation, which had at least had the effect of showing India what radical changes were necessary to safeguard her vital interests. He opined that the Princes' desire for Federation was not dictated by motives of selfish advantage, but with the object of keeping the Empire united.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani paid a tribute to the manner in which the British delegates had listened to "unpalatable truths." He was not disturbed by Lord Peel's speech. Mr. Chintamani hoped that Lord Reading would care more for the Liberalism of Gladstone than that of Sir J. Simon and pointed out that Labour Government were committed to establishing India as an equal partner in the empire. He hoped that Indians and the British would join in effecting the material prosperity and moral elevation of India for the benefit of whole of humanity.

AGA KHAN WANTS FULL SELF-GOVT.

The Aga Khan (Chairman of British Indian Delegation) called attention to the complete unanimity among the speakers in favour of full measure of self-Government. They wanted a framework to be promised and if the picture painted on it did not satisfy any section they would keep trying until they produced something to satisfy everybody. He was anxious that it should be in the form that would satisfy not only every Indian minority, but also the British commercial element. If they could produce a Federal scheme that would satisfy all interests, there was no reason why they should not start immediately on the basis of full self-Government and the responsibility.

What will be subjects with which the general structure will deal, and in general, what should be its powers, functions and responsibilities? My friends, good debating speeches are not going to carry us over those problems and provide answer to them (cheers). I always delight in listening to my very nimble Indian friends when they debate, and I must confess to sin on my own part—I love to take part in them. This Constitution this Federation or whatever it may be, must meet two fundamental requirements. Firstly, it must work. There is no good producing Constitution which wont work. That won't get you out of your difficulties and won't get us out of ours. The other point is this. Constitution must evolve.

MACDONALD'S THEATRICALS.

—:o:—

Closing the general discussion at the plenary session Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that he was not going to make a speech. He was not going to be theatrical. He was not going to be dramatic. He was not going to be eloquent. He was not going to be anything else but himself. He was not going to be anything else but himself. He was not going to be anything else but himself

SIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Able CANVASSERS for our "Eucalypta" cheapest best. Most popular Eucalptus Oil on 50/- NEW ORIENTAL TRADING, CO., Adamji Dosabhai's Compound, Kurla, Bombay.
A R3724

YOUNG LADY ASSISTANT required for Laundry shop. Reply stating full particulars Box No. 448 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3709

WANTED—An expert ACCOUNTANT in Columanar System Book-keeping. Apply Box No. 442 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle".
A R3695

WANTED—An efficient well qualified SIZING MASTER, capable of sizing fine counts and an Assistant Weaving Master for plain, dobby and Jacquard Cloth for Bombay Mill. Competent men only need apply. Good salary. Apply Box No. 446, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2026

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and SUBSTANTIAL AGENTS for Kerosene Oil of Pan Pacific Oil Company, California. Only those experienced and able to dispose sale of same need apply to BENI-PRASAD KEDARNATH 234, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
A 3705

WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO., LTD., 23, Second Line Beach Madras.

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Liberal termps for guaranteed business. Special rupee monthly policy for poor. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box, 1001, Bombay 7.
A R 3599

WANTED—SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVES in big cities like Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and District Superintendents in all the unrepresented Districts on a monthly allowance of Rs. 100 and Taluk Agents in all the unrepresented Taluks on monthly allowance of Rs. 50 in India, Burma and Ceylon to represent the Universal Mutual Aid and Poor Houses Association, Ltd., Madras. For further particulars and Prospectuses please apply with two annas postage stamps to: Mr. G. D. VYAS, Chief Agent, Gopipura Setan Falia, Surat or Mr. M. L. Nagannah, Chief Organizer, 'Universal Bldgs' Madras.

Situations Wanted

QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT, Gold-Medalist seeks SPARE-TIME ENGAGEMENT as Accountant or Private Tutor. Apply Box No. 452, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3739

A CULTURED HINDU LADY is willing to coach students in vocal and instrumental (Indian) music in respectable families. Also prepared to accept position of music teacher in schools for terms. Apply Box No. 451, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3740

Loans

FINANCIER willing to invest upto Rs. 20,000/ in lucrative agency import export or any manufacturing business. Please apply with full details of business stability partners name. Box No. 450 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3733

FINANCIER with capital of Rs. 2000/ required for paying business. Monthly profits guaranteed in writing. Apply Box No. 449 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3732

Books & Stamps.

BOOKS ON SEX Health and Wealth. By Prof. Deyer, and Prof. Gambers Over 200,000 Copies Sold. List on Request. KING CO., Booksellers, Port, Bomba.
L R3735

CHOICE SELECTION, X'MAS CARDS, Books for Children, 1931, Annuals, Ephemeris, Almanac, Fashion Papers, Birthday Cards, Latest Fiction, Newspapers, Magazines, KING CO., Fort, Bombay.
L R3738

Motors and Accessories

MOTOR FOR SALE.—OAKLAND, four seater touring motor car, in sound condition and attractive appearance for immediate sale. Please write to Box No. 453, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R3742

FORD MOTOR BUS with Passenger Body in good order lately overhauled. Apply SORABJI DARASHAW GHANDY, Meher Villa, Joshi Road, Parsi Colony, Dadar.
J A R3741

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—Double rooms for high class Hindus, rent Rs. 20. Behind Yeshoda, Bhuvan, road south of Grant Road Bridge House No. 9. Apply ATMARAM NANABHAI, 1st Floor.
C R3726

TO LET—Good airy ROOMS and SHOPS in Gopal Bhuvan Princess Street. Apply BANSIDHAR GOPALDAS, Bombay.
C R3708

TO BE LET—ROOMS for offices and for family with much light and air in Hanuman Building House No. 301-310, opposite Town Hall.
C R3696

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikkalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House Chaupaty.
C. 700

Wanted

WANTED—Second hand TWIST RING FRAMES Tweedsales and Smalley's 1918-1921. Spindles 340, Lift 6", Rollers 10" diam. 2 left 2 right. Apply Box No. 422 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1968

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One single Cylinder Non-Condensing STEAM ENGINE, suitable for Ginneries, Calender, Press, etc. Particulars as follows:—Dia. of Cylinder 14", Stroke 28", RPM 80, IHP 75, Boiler Pressure 120 lbs.

Fly Wheel (Rope Pulley) dia. 8'-6", with 4 grooves for 1-1.2" dia. Ropes, with Governor controlling the Expension Slide Valve; was used in working a 7-Bowls Calender. Can be seen on original Bed.

All enquiries should be directed to the Asstt. Manager, JUBILEE MILLS, Railwaypura, P.O. Ahmedabad.
2034

FOR SALE—Second-hand LOOMS in working order and Iron, and C. I. Castings, etc. Apply the MANAGER, Bombay Cotton Mills, Kalachowki Road, Chinchpokli.
N R3712

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

CLOTH SAMPLE CUTTING MACHINES suitable for COTTON MILLS & WEAVING ESTABLISHMENTS. Prices and particulars from, Post Box 66 Bombay.
N R3730

Profession.

PARSEE GENTLEMAN shortly going on All India Business Tour, would like to hear from Swadeshi firms wishing to push their goods. Please write P. O. Box 429, Bombay.
P R3706

"LETS DECIDE"—An absorbing simple fascinating indoor game by Dr. P. E. NERY Bombay 8. Creates mental concentration Rs. 1/8. Agents send Stamped Address to above.
N R3693

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FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER, 262 Budhawar, Poona City.
M R 3576

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.
M 1986

JOIN PROF. AGASHE'S First year and Intermediate Mathematics and Matriculation Coaching classes. Thakurdwar. Admissions closing shortly. Particulars, Jalimsing Bldg., Fanaswadi Bombay 2.
M R3628

Medical.

RS. 5-8 WILL BRING you POST-PAID, 4 yds. of our guaranteed hand-spun, hand-woven and all-wool cloth, sufficient for your coat. It is very beautiful and warm. Samples free. FRESH SAFFRON at 1/6 per tola. Kashmir Swadeshi Stores No. 15, Srinagar (Kashmir).
T

FERMODENT CURES—Pyorrhoea Cure—your Pyorrhoea with Fermodent Rs. 2/4 per bottle. Agents send stamped address to P. E. NERY, Ripon Road, Byculla, Bombay.
M R3692

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MAKES A MAN A MAN

Infallible and invaluable remedy for Debility, Inability, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite and Vitality, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Colic Pain, in all its stages.

Rs. 12-8 only.

Guaranteed cure by 60 Pills, no failure, no relapse.

Apply, TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
P. O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.

Trade Announcement.

PURE SWEDESHI TEAS—Managed by INDIANS by Indian Labour—Wanted PURCHASERS & AGENTS on a descent salary and commission. Apply immediately to The Blue Mountain Tea Corporation, Swadeshi Tea Merchants, Mettupalaiyam.
R3718

LET ALL KNOW us as Largest Stockists of Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, Wax and Duptype stencils, Inks, new flat and Rotary Duplicators, MERCEDES Typewriters. Prices competitive goods guaranteed. GREIF PRODUCTS (India) AGENCY, Post Box 741, Bombay and Poona 2.
T R3703

AMATEUR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES—With our specially installed up-to-date plants, we are able to turn out not only cheaper but better work and as we like to let our customers have the benefit of this, we have reduced our rates. A trial order is solicited. PRABHAKAR BROTHERS, Photo-goods Dealers, opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay.
T 1318

Public Notices

Bombay Improvement Trust.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS SIX PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 95 OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER ACT, 1925, REPAYABLE ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1936.

1. With the sanction of Government and under the provisions of Sections 68 to 76 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act, 1925, the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum repayable on 1st November, 1936, at par at Bombay.

2. Under Section 20 (d) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by Act III of 1908, Trust moneys can be invested in debentures issued by the Board.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above loan will be received by the Chief Officer up to 12 o'clock (noon), Bombay Time, on the 25th November, 1930. Tenders must be for sums of Rs 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4. Each tender must be addressed to the Chief Officer, Bombay Improvement Trust, enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the 6 per cent. Debenture Loan of Rs. 20 lakhs" and deposited with the Chief Accountant of the Improvement Trust.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas, it must not contain a fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as they may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers whose tenders are accepted will have to pay into the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, the whole amount of tender not later than the 22nd December, 1930.

8. In the event of the loan being oversubscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted, will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as may be found convenient to the amounts of the tenders provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

9. A sum equal to 5 per cent. of the par value of debentures tendered for must be deposited with each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender. Interest will not accrue until payment of the tendered amount in full is made as specified in Clause 7.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) cash or currency notes.
(b) a cheque drawn in favour of the Bombay Improvement Trust on a bank in Bombay.

11. Deposits will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the dates specified above, the deposit in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tender which may not be accepted either wholly or in part will be returned without interest on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Improvement Trust.

14. Interest will be paid half yearly at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the 1st day of July and the 1st day of January each year in Bombay at the local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, or subject to notification at the Head Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

15. The interest on debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office at the Imperial Bank of India., Calcutta.

16. Anticipated Interest at the rate of six p.c., per annum will be paid from the date of payment in full up to 31st December, 1930 at the time of issue of debentrues.

17. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

18. Brokerage will be paid at 1|8th per cent. to recognized bankers and brokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

19. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office or may be made out as per specimen printed herewith.

By order of the Board,
R. H. A. DELVES,
Chief Officer.

Office of the
Bombay Improvement Trust,
Esplanade Road,

Bombay, 11th November, 1930.

(NOT TO BE DETACHED)

Bombay Improvement Trust.

6 Per cent. Debenture Loan of 1930.

FORM OF TENDER.

I .....

hereby tender for Rupees .....

of Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures 1930 and agree to pay for the same subject to the attached conditions at the rate of Rupees

..... Annas .....

for every hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Rupees .....s deposit at 5 per cent, on the amount tendered for, and engage f my offer be accepted to pay to the account of Trustees at the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY, the balance of the allotment on or before the 22nd December 1930.

I require the amount in debentures of Rupees .....

..... each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

Date 1979

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS PEDIGREE MILCH CATTLE. AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE DAIRY KIRKEE.

(BOMBAY ROAD, NEAR MARIE'S BRIDGE POLICE CHOWKI).

Pedigree; and Sindhi Cows, Buffaloes, Heifers, Bull calves. Total Stock fifty-two. And one power Chaff cutter and sundry articles will be sold on 30th November, 1930, at 12 Noon. Stock every day on View at the Dairy! Apply for further particulars to:—DAWOOD HASHUM, Govt. and Public Auctioneers, East Street, Poona, BRANCH 29-33, Chuckla Street, Bombay, 3.
2020

THE OSMAN SHAHI MILLS LIMITED.
Incorporated in Hyderabad (Deccan).

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) on Tuesday, the 2nd day of December, 1930, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 30th June 1930.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To confirm the appointment of Khan Bahadur Ahmedbhoy Aladin and Mr. Kamar S. Tyabji as Directors.

(4) To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

(5) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(6) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, as notified in the Press, are CLOSED from the 18th day of November, 1930, to 1st day of December, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 22nd day of November, 1930.

N. B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1920, Khairatabad Road, Hyderabad (Deccan) on and after the 11th day of December, 1930, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 17th day of November, 1930, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address.
2033

THE STANDARD MILLS CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Standard Mills Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at 29, Rustom Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 2nd Day of DECEMBER, 1930, where the undersigned will lay before the Meeting a statement with respect to the proceedings in and position of liquidation in pursuance of Section 216 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

Dated this 20th day of November, 1930.

MAFATLAL GAGALBHAI,
NAVINCHANDRA MAFATLAL,
Liquidators.
2032

Public Notices.

THE NEW SWADESHI MILLS OF AHMEDABAD, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company has been adjourned for want of quorum to and will be held at 2, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, 1930 at 3-30 p.m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company has been adjourned for want of quorum to and will be held at 2, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, on Tuesday, the 25th November, 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

SHEONARAIN SURAJMAL NEMANI,
Managing Agents.
2035

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH INSTANT, AT 4 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MARBLE AND FLOORING TILES SHOP KNOWN AS "H. S. KOPTI" & CO.," AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1965 of 1930 (Pogliano vs. Safiaboo) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in one lot as a going concern or in 3 separate lots at Custom House Road, Fort, all the stock-in-trade of the marble and flooring tiles shop known as H. S. Kopti & Co., such as glazed, Marseilles Red and coloured tile of various patterns and sizes, marble slabs, marble stone-blocks for statues, composition porcelain sheets, mosaic tiles, cut-glass and frosted glass chandeliers, octogonal, round and square-cut table marble slabs, marble furniture and pots, etc., etc., also all the marble goods, lying at Godowns No. 122 and 109 Mody Street.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Lansdowne House", 1st Floor, Apollo Bunder valuable made-to-order household furniture such as dining table, chairs, sideboards, meatsafe, drawing room suite, writing tables, show-cases, bedsteads, cupboards, dressing chest of drawers, side tables, revolving book-case, teapoys, partition, crockery and glassware round English steel ice-chest, etc.

The property of Mrs. M. C. Howldon.

Catalogues will be published and property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 CASES OF JAPAN SAFETY MATCHES, AND 4 CASES JAPAN WHITE CANVAS SHOES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Abdul Karim Ayub, carrying on business at Murraca in Portuguese East Africa, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, on Monday 24th November, 1930 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned goods shipped per S. S. Mixico Maru from Japan on or about the 10th August 1930 to Beira:—

10 cases Japan Safety Matches, quality "Gauharjan" Brand, half size, glazed label, each case containing 100 Gross.

2 Cases Japan White Canvas Shoes, quality "Asahi" Brand with rubber sole and plain heel size 4 to 8, each case containing 120 pair.

2 Cases Japan White Canvas Shoes, quality "Asahi" Brand with crape sole and plain heel, size 4 to 8 each case containing 120 pair.

Samples of the goods may be inspected at the Auctioneers' Rooms.

The agove goods will be sold on shipping documents.

Terms:—25 per cent deposit and balance within 3 days. Upon payment of balance shipping documents will be delivered to the purchaser and such delivery of the shipping documents will be treated as tantamount to delivery of the goods.

J. S. MODY & CO.

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An All-Talking Universal Picture

"DAMES AHOY!"

With the Three Wise Men—GLENN TRYON, OTES HARLAN and EDDIE GRIBBON. See how Three Sailors who knew all about Girls are handled by Three Girls who knew all about Sailors. See their search for the Girls of their dreams and see one of them caught and led to the Altar.

The Programme Includes Two Parts All-Talking Comedies and Latest Gaumont Sound Gazette.

EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK AT—6-30 and 10 P.M. SATURDAY and SUNDAY: EXTRA SHOW AT 4 P.M.

WELLINGTON WHERE TALKIES REACH PERFECTION TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

GONOKIN
CURES GONORRHOEA

Superior to Santal, Cedar, etc., over 20,000 leading Doctors attest that it is a never failing cure for:

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No matter how acute, chronic and complicated, complete cure without relapse is possible with Gonokin tablets. It carries its germ destroying effects into the finest wrinkles of the pores of the mucous membrane, attacking the Gonococci by reason of its strong power of penetration and finally destroying the millions of hidden Gonococci, until the patient is cured at last.

Dr. C. V. SUBBA RAO, Medical Officer, Bellamkonda, Guntur Dt., reports:—

"I have used Gonokin tablets on a few patients suffering from chronic Gonorrhoea and I should say that it is better than many other remedies in the market for that disease as it positively cures."

Packed in bottles of 50 tablets. Order now from Messrs. Chimanlal Vadilal and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or through your nearest dealer.

FREE Special "Medical Booklet" and genuine certificates from doctors.

Write at once to:

The Continental Drug Co. of India, Hornby Road, P. B. 996, Bombay.

FORMERLY KNOWN AS JOHNSON INK.
Ask for Price List.
AMIN & CO.
58, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

WHITE LEPROSY.

A few day's application of this medicine cures White Leprosy radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine inspite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.

Rs. 500 Reward, if prove fallible. Price Rs. 2|-.

AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 60, P.O. Katrisaraj,
(Gaya).

WHY OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs in o natural deep black and makes them shining and lastingly jet-black. This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use.

Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial Rs. 10, postage 1 to 3 phials Rs. 6.
On remittance of Rs. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

Rajvaid Sri Bamandasji Kaviraj,
152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
Telegrams:—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

WEAK AND THIN

Children can be made strong and flesby by sovereign tonic "Baby-Tone" (Regtd.) Single trial sufficient. Detail Free. Rs. 1-4 per phial.

Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M.D., H.B.L., Parbatipur (Rangpur) Bengal.

MRS. YASHODABAI BHAT JAILED.

—:o:—

A Prominent Lady Worker Of Maharashtra

(From A Correspondent)

Jalgaon Nov. 17

Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat a Prominent lady worker of Bombay who was doing propaganda work in Maharastra for the last 7 months, by delivering lectures and performing "Rashtriya Kirtans," on behalf of the Maharastra Civil Disobedience Committee, was arrested at Asoda a village near Jalgaon on Friday the 14th inst. She was tried on the 17th inst. before Mr. Unde 1st class Magistrate, Jalgaon Taluka, under two charges and sentenced to 4 months' simple imprisonment and 4 months' simple imprisonment under 117 I.P.C. forest act, both the sentences to run concurrently. She was given B. class. She declined to take any part in the proceedings.

A largely attended meeting was held at Jalgaon on Monday the 17 Inst. at night to congratulate her on her imprisonment. Many leaders paid glowing tributes to Mrs. Bhat's propaganda work.

AFRIDI JIRGA CONTINUES WITHOUT RESULT

—:o:—

No Alternative Offered To Govt

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

The Afridi Jirgha at Jamrud continued yesterday without any result. The tribesmen who are anxious for a settlement could not offer a workable alternative to Government's proposals to check raids on Peshawar in future.

Abdullah Khan Khanjar, editor of now defunct Communist weekly "Naujiwar Syrbrosh" who had been sentenced to 1½ years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124—A by the City Magistrate of Peshawar has been released on acceptance of his appeal by the Sessions Judge.

There was no picketing in the City to-day.

The trouble in Waziristan is stated to have ended, the tribesmen responsible for the misconduct having fully paid up fine of a number of rifles and given guarantee for future good coduct.—A. P.

Broach Leader Jailed.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH Nov. 20.

Sjt. Ramniklal Sukhadia is sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment to-day.

Sjt. Dinkerrao and Sjt. Himatlal were carried to Sabarmati by the Gujerat Mail. Thousands gave them a hearty send off.

ARYA NIVAS

PHONE 26455

HINDU LODGE-BOMBAY

MUSJID BUNDER ROAD—MANDVI.

"GITA IS OUR MOTHER"

Mahatmaji's Sermon From Yeravda Mandir

(This week Gandhji has sent a general discourse on the Gita and then proceeds to take up th e first chapter.)

The Gita is a small portion of the Maha-Bharat. The Maha Bharat is considered to be an historical work but, for us, both the Maha-Bharat and Ramayan are not historical works, but religious works, or rather, if we call them histories, they are the histories of the soul. And it is not the description of what happened thousands of years ago, but it is the picture of what is going on in every human breast to-day. In both the Ramayan and Maha-Bharat there is the description of the battle that is daily going on between the Gods and the Demons between Rama and Ravana. The dialogue in the Gita between Shri Krishna and Arjuna is one such description. That dialogue is recited by Sanjaya before the blind Dhritarashtra Gita means 'Sung.' Here the word Upanished is understood, so the complete meaning is, an "Upanished that is sung." Upanished means Knowledge—instruction. Thus the Gita means the teachings of Shr Krishna to Arjuna.

GITA IS OUR MOTHER

We should read the Gita with the realisation that the Inward seer Lord Krishna is ever present in our breasts, and that, whenever we, becoming as Arjuna in his desire for knowledge, turn to Him, he is ever ready to shelter us. We are asleep, the Inward seer is always awake. He is awaiting the wakening of desire for knowledge in us. We do not know how to ask. We are not even inclined to ask. Therefore we daily contemplate a book like the Gita. We wish to create in ourselves a desire for religious knowledge—a desire to learn spiritual enquiry, while meditating on it. Whenever under stress we hasten to the Gita for relief and obtain consolation. It is at once for us a Teacher,—a Mother. And we must have faith that with our head in her lap we shall always remain safe. The Gita shall unravel all our spiritual tangles. Those who will meditate on the Gita in this way will derive fresh joy and new meanings from it every day. There is not a single spiritual tangle which the Gita cannot of unravel. It is a different thing, if, on account of our insufficient faith, we do not know how to read and understand it. We daily recite the Gita in order that our faith may continually increase and that we may be ever wakeful. I am giving here the substance of what meanings I have obtained, and am still obtaining, from such meditations of the Gita, for the help of the inmates of the Ashram.

A FRATRICIDAL WAR

When the Pandavas and the Kauravas, with their armies, stand on the battle-field of Kurukshetra then Duryodhana, the leader of the Kauravas, describes to the tearher Drona the principal waricus both sides. As both the armies prepare for the battle their caunches are blown, and Lord Shri Krishna, who is Arjuna's charioteer drives up their chariot between the two armies. On seeing this Arjuna becomes agitated, and says to Shri Krishna, "How can I fight these men? Had they been other persons I would have fought with them forthwith. But these are my people, mine own! Where is the difference between the Kauravas and the Pandavas? They are first cousins. We were brought up together. Dhrona can hardly be called the teacher of Kauravas alone. It was he who taught us all the sciences. Bhishma is the head of our whole family. How can there be a fight with him? True the Kauravas are murderous. They have done many evil deeds; Many iniquities. They have deprived the Pandavas of their land; They have insulted a great and faithful woman like Draupadi. All this is their fault indeed, but what good can come of killing them? There are without understanding. Why should I behave like them? I at least have some knowledge. I can descriminate between good and evil; so I must know that to fight one's relatives is sinful. What does it matter that they have swallowed up the family share of the Pandavas. Let them kill us. How can we raise our hands against them. Oh Krishna! I will not fight these relatives of mine." So saying Arjuna collapses in his chariot.

NOTHING MINE OR THINE

In this way the first chapter closes. It is called Arjuna-Vishadyoga. Vishad means distress. We have to experience such distances Arjuna experienced Knowledge cannot be obtained without spiritual anguish and thirst for knowledge. What goor can religious discourses be to a man who does not feel in his mind even so much as a desire to know what is good and what is bad. The battle-field of Kurukshetra is only by the way, the true Kurukshetra is our body. It is at once the Kurukshetra and Dharmakshetra. If we regard it as and make it, the abode of God, it is the Dharmakshetra. In this battle-field lies one battle or another always before us, and most of such battles arise out of the ideas. "This is mine, this is thine." Such battles arise "my people out of the difference between and thy people." Hence the Lord will later on tell Arjuna that the root of all irreligion is attachment and aversion. Believe a thing to be 'mine' and attachment is created for it. Believe a thing to be not mine,' and aversion is created enmity is created. The Gita, and all the other religious books of the world proclaim to us that the difference between mine and thine should be forgotten. That is to say attachment and aversion should be relinquished. It is one thing to say this, and it is another thing to act according to it. The Gita teaches us to act according to it also. How, we shall try to understand latter.

MERCHANT "BEATEN WITH HUNETERS STICKS AND FISTS"

Serious Allegations Against Sub-Inspector.

LAHORE, Nov. 17.

Mr. Hansraj Kapur, Proprietor, Messrs Ramlal Kapur and Sons, Lahore and Amritsar, has sent the following petition to the Senior Superintendent of Police, Jullundur:—

"That on 16th November the petitioner had come to Kartarpur to see Mr. Ram Rakha Agarwala, Assistant Accountant General, Punjab.

"That between 3 and 4 p.m. the petitioner was going to the bazaar to purchase some furniture in the Company of the said gentleman (Mr. R. R. Agarwala.)

"That the petitioner was wearing a Khaddar cap at that time.

"That while the petitioner was passing in the bazaar with Mr. Agarwala a sub-inspector of police with about 25 constables came from the opposite direction and the sub-inspector forcibly removed the petitioner's cap and began to abuse him in most filthy language. When the petitioner asked him the cause of that he said that the petitioner had not saluted him.

"That the petitioner and his companion had no sooner seen the policemen coming than they had turned to one side of the road in order to make way for them and had told the sub-inspector after receiving abuses from him that it was no function of the petitioner to salute every police official.

"That on this the sub-inspector got enraged and he and some of his companions beat the petitioner with hunter, sticks, fists, etc., and inspite of the remonstrances of the petitioners companion Mr. Agarwala (Assistant Accountant General) continued to push him up to a distance of about a hundred steps.

"That the petitioner can identify his assailants."

In course of his petition Mr. Kapur says that he pays Rs. 800 income tax and he was "beaten and insulted without any provocation and rhyme or reason and felt a great mental shock." He has also sent along with his petition a medical certificate from the Assistant Civil Surgeon, Lahore, stating that he received seven injuries, mostly contusions.—The Tribune.

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P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.
Nov. 22nd	Macedonia*	Dickinson	11,120
29th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
Dec. 6th	Varkunda*	Parker	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	Townshend	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi*	Stringer	16,697
27th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
1931. Jan. 3rd	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
10th	Rajputana	Cadiz	16,644
17th	Ranchi*	Brooks	16,650
24th	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
31st	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
Feb. 7th	Mantua	Hignett	10,946
14th	Comorin*	Cartright	15,279
21st	Viceroy of India	Ohlson	19,648
28th	Naldera x	Harrison	16,088
Mar. 7th	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
14th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
21st	Ranpura	Furlong	16,601
28th	Narkunda x	Parker	16,572
April 4th	Ranchi s	Brooks	16,650
9th	Moldavia §	Allin	16,556
11th	Macedonia†	Dickinson	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India s	Ohlson	19,647
25th	Mooltan x	Morton	20,952
May 2nd	Kaisar-i-Hind	Headlam	11,518
9th	Chitral x	Siggers	15,248
16th	Macedonia	Dickinson	11,120
23rd	Maloja x	Browning	20,837
30th	Malwa	Britten	10,986

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.
* Through from China, with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.
†To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

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TO LONDON.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108
	2nd Saloon		A	B
Single			£56	£50
Return			98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

	1st Saloon. A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102
	2nd Saloon.		A	B
Single			£52	£46
Return			91	81

NEW TOURIST SALOON FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home Tourist Saloon and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA" 16,556 Tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "STRATHNAVER" a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Tourist Saloon passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about.	Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons
Dec. 11th	Domala	Kitson	8,422
1931. April 2nd	Dumana	Stockwell	8,427
23rd	Domala	Kitson	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class ships. Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£113
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

About.		
Nov. 21	RANCHI	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	MALOJA	Colombo & Australia.
13	Kidderpore	Straits, China & Japan.
19	COMORIN	Colombo, China & Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	NALDERA	Colombo, & Australia.
16	MALWA	Colombo, China & Japan.
30	Narkunda	Colombo, & Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
27	MOOLTAN	Colombo & Australia.
Mar. 13th	Rajputana	Colombo, China & Japan
27th	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
April 24th	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
May 22nd	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the first Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailing approximately every month. Fares £74 to £000.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Nov.		
21st	Vasna	K'chi, Bushire, M'rah & B'rah. Mombasa
21st	Ellora	
22nd	CHAKLA	K'chi via P'Bunder, Dwarka. C'Mandvi at 9 a.m.
24th	VITA	K'chi via P'bunder C'Mandvi & Port Okha 10 a.m.
26th	Baroda	Persian Gulf Ports. via Verawal and Mangrole.
Dec. 3rd	Karoa	E. & S. Africa M'Goa

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday, Saturdays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru	9th Nov,	20th Nov.
Shunko Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec	23rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru.	26th Dec	6th Jan 1931

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tottori Maru	5975	10 Nov	29 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	...	@1 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3887	19 Nov.	21 Nov.
Izumo Maru	5961	30 Nov	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru	16000	...	@16Dec
Yasukuni Maru	13000	...	@28Dec
*Calcutta Maru	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
*Terushima Maru	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec
xKaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru	10500	...	@12Jan.
Izuwa Maru	11000	....	@27Jan.
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 De
Hakozaki Maru	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.
Taiyo Maru	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Katsuta Maru	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
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DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
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When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
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Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	90,00,000

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
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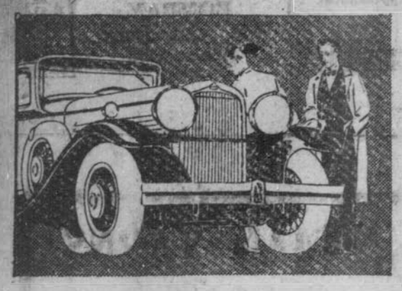

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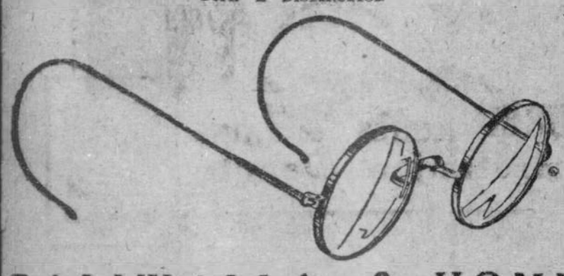

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SOUTH-AFRICA AND ORIENTALS

JAPAN'S COMPLAINT AGAINST "NARROW NATIONALISM" OF UNION GOVERNMENT

(By KIYO SUE INUL)

In the following article published in the Journal of International Law and Diplomacy Tokyo, of December 1929 Mr. Inui analyses the practice in the British Dominions and Colonies of descriminating against Orientals, although the latter are welcome as low paid workers.

The facts about the treatment of the Oriental people in South Africa are little known in this country. However, they are no different from those of any other frontier countries of the West where new people are improvising nationality. Therefore, a glance at these questions may possibly afford us a few examples of common basis and similarity.

The anti-Asiatic feeling of South Africa dates back about forty-five years. A reading test in English was the first restrictive measure ever introduced in this extreme south. Natal Colony, which is any different a phenomenon Finding that ordinary African colored laborers were not satisfactory, she introduced some Indian contract workers. But to the disappointment of the people of this colony, the Indians were primarily merchants and not laborers. Upon the expiration of their contract, all went into small retail business, in which they prospered. In the economic competition the usual Grasham's law operated and they cutsold the Natal merchants, which led to the now famous Natal Act against further entrance of the Indians.

It is not to be understood, however, that this restrictive device is any different a phenomeunon from that of any other intergroup contact. Originally the contest in its vertical and political sense was between Dutch and British descendants, as it was between the French and British in Canada. This contest did not stop them from importing the East Indians, when labourers were needed for their plantations. But the Hindoos, to their disappointment, were essentially commercial in their inclination. The discovery of diamonds in the Kim Valley and gold in Johennesburg necessitated the introduction of efficient labourers, and, at the same time, prompted the migration of adventurers.

JAPANESE INVITED.

It was then suggested to invite Japanese workers; but they could not be easily induced to migrate to that end of the earth. Hence about 30,000 Chinese were thus contracted to go. Their records as permanent emigrants were not as good as might be expected. Then too, the ill-reputed vanguard which transmigrated from the red-light district of the Japanese colony of Singapore was destined to retard the desirable relations between South-Africa and this country.

However during the Great War, South-Africa was like any other nation. She would not and could not conveniently demonstrate against any section of her fellow Allies against "Imperialism" and "Autocracy". As the saying goes in Japan, "The moment food passes the throat, one, forgets its hotness'. As soon as the motive for an allied solidarity disappeared, relaxation, in common with all others, took possession of that nation. The loss of international cooperation was substituted by the rise of reactionary nationalism, nationalism for good or evil.

This narrow nationalism was now directed against the Orientals, though already the majority of Asiatics were native born South-Africans and as such some of them shouldered muskets with other brothers from Capetown. Hence the agitation was aimed not so much at the exclusion of Asiatics as it was at their segregation. A bill to that effect was first introduced eight years ago in the Federation Parliament. For four years in succession, the appearence of the bill became an annual event with increasing popularity. In 1925 it was almost sure to pass but was prevented by the timely dissolution of Parliament. It was at this juncture that the Consul secured a ministerial statement to the effect that the Japanese were not designed by the bill.

AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Due to the annual agitation against the Asiatics, which, however, in effect was meant to be the Indians, the Government of India offered in 1927 to recall its nationals, for which the South-African Government agreed to subsidise £10 per head to those who returned. Although the arrangement was completed and law to that effect was passed, that did not achieve the end sought for. For she hoped to rid herself of the Hindoo economic competition, while the arrangement only enticed the extremely young or the extremely old, who were not at all engaged in the commercial contest, to leave the country. It indeed enabled the burden of the antagonists to be lightened at the expense of the South-African tax payers, as they viewed the situation.

On August 20, 1918, the Federal Liquor Law was passed, though already up to that time Orange and Transvaal were made dry by provincial regulations. According to this law, no Oriental could engage in the sale or purchase of liquor or could he be employed in any liquor establishment. While there was no objection to the ostensible aims of the law itself, because of its discriminatory character, Consul Imai again sought legislative interpretation of the law to the effect that Japanese were not included within the meaning of the word, Asiatics. Therefore a strange irony played its tricks, for heretofore no Asiatic was allowed to indulge in liquor in those two states above referred to. But because of the new interpretation, since the Union law went into effect Japanese have been newly allowed to freely enjoy the otherwise prohibited article to other Oriental people.

As egards the right of suffrage, it is still left as a matter of provincial choice. In Cape Colony, for instance, Asiatic people enjoy the right to vote by birth as well as naturalization. There are 300,000 Malayans who exercise the right of suffrage. But their right is limited to voting only and they enjoy no right to become a candidate for office. It is interesting to note that in these legislative limitations, the Jews, or the Japanese are not included among the "Asiatics." So far as the Japanese are concerned, their status was uncertain, varying at different locations and different times, but thanks to the vigilant efforts of Consul Imai, they are almost always exempted from the operation of these rules.

For many years the Japanese people have entertained a mixed sentiment of disappointment and doubt in the South-African situation. For there exists no treaty between that country and this, although our consulate has long been established there with usual privileges and immunities. Hence, even now no Japanese is allowed legally to reside there, they are allowed only as temporary tourists. They possess no freedom of residence nor are their lesses recognized.

JAPANESE COMMERCE CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

It is for these reasons, preparatory to the coming Conference in July of the International Chamber of Commerce at Amsterdam, where the discussion upon the question of trade barriers is expected to take place, that the Japan Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry has decided to ask that the following item be put on the agenda.

"Regarding the improvement of the treatment of Japanese in the Union of South-Africa."

The following is the accompanying explanations to the above proposition:

"The economic relations between the Union of South Africa and Japan have become increasingly intimate, and our mutual trade as well as the Japanese ships that call at the African ports become more and more each year.

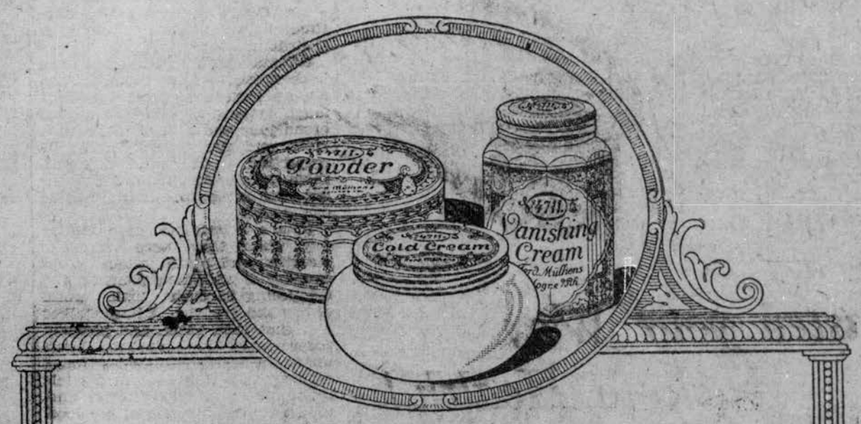
For instance while the trade between these two countries in 1922 was only 784,000 it jumped to dollars 1,2000,000 in 1926 and the imports to that country from Japan ranked 5th among the nations of the world. Furthermore in 1925, the Japanese ships that called at her ports reached 165,000, being the third among the nations of the world, surpassed only by Great Britain and Germany.

Thus inspite of the increasingly intimate economic relations between these two countries, Japanese are classed among the prohibited immigrants and enjoy no freedom of residence nor is their lease of real property recognised, thus inconveniencing greatly the trade between these two nations. We consider therefore that the removal of such restrictions is imperative to the amicable development of international trade.

We might add that Japanese are allowed to stay only for six months at a time. In order to prolong their stay they must petition the Government for a renewal. Naturally we are in perfect accord with the general aims of the proposition. For in these days of world unity and solidarity, there is absolutely no excuse for the policies still pursued by the African Commonwealth. Japan can do nothing with a nation with whom she has no treaty. She can do less by any agitation through a third party agency, especially in this reprimanding form of singling out a nation, for the satisfaction of another single nation, in an international voluntary organisation.

Resolutions in an international conference should aim at general principles for a universal application. If South Africa is not inclined to accept our trade and friendship, our conscience is clear. We have no apology to make before an enlightened community of civilised nations. We shall merely point out that together we struggled for four years in order to establish a better world, freer world to trade and live in. Our Treaty of Peace, League Covenant and recent conventions are all for a decidedly equitable and equal treatment of one another, at least in the field of commerce and industry.

The world no longer knows an absolutely isolated country. Bound by a treaty or no, nations can no longer pursue a solitary existence it is a unit of an interdependent society and a member of a moral organism. It is hoped that our businessmen can organise the African-Japanese trade on a more mutually beneficial basis, and that our South-African colleagues will see no legitimate reason for not taking her full share of international co-operation, in time of peace as well as of war, which we have "renounced as an instrument of national policy."



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HONEST AND LAUGHING PEOPLE.

—:o:—

Mr. Rothfeld On The Bhils.

Mr. Otto Rothfeld I.C.S., (Retired) writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

No one who knows the Bhils can have failed to like them. They are an honest, truthful, faithful laughing people who love a good broad joke and a bit of adventure, frank and merry, manly and self-respecting. One can mix with them equally and familiarly without ever a fear of limits being overstepped.

I have known them in famine days when they were near to starving, and again when crops were good and game plentiful and everything in their little world happy and glorious. I have stalked and shot with them, and pleasant indeed were the luncheon hours under the teak trees besides forest spring, while they sat in a circle round me and told stories and, unlike the Hindus, ate of my food, and partook of my beer and cider. And I owed my life on one occasion when a wounded panther caught me before I could reload to the courage and devotion of a Bhil orderly.

They have their faults. They drink too much when they can get it, they have an overgenerous interpretation of love; they set fire to the forests in an annoying way at times and call it "washing the hill." They are given to mild dacoity, which they consider "play," and they can never see why they should not drive off the fat cattle of the Hindu villagers of the plains, whom they despise. But take them in their own homes and they are as pretty men as could be wished.

To those who are good to them they are true and devoted. There are no more faithful police anywhere than the Bhil Corps, even if they do not rise to a Prussian perfection of pipeclay and drill.

THE WAR DRUMS.

A thing no one can forget who has ever heard it is the beating of the Bhil wardrums in the hills. Every settlement has its drums and there are times when the tribal headmen send a message resounding in the night from one hill top to another to call the tribesmen together with their bows and arrows against some Indian prince's troops or tax-collectors. But the same drums usually beat out happier tidings and summon men and women for a dance on a festival or after a successful chase.

The last such dance I saw was when about a thousand Bhils whom we were enrolling in co-operative societies, came together at my invitation, and feasted on a stew of rice and kids' flesh with lots of country liquor. Large bonfires are built on these occasions and round them they dance, both sexes together, the women often standing on the men's shoulders in a circle, as they shuffle round. So from sunset till well into the cold hours of the early morning they dance, and sing and shout.

Even to-day the Bhil tribes are still to a great extent outside the usual course of Indian life and civilization.

Some among the Bhils live in settled districts and are what is called civilized. They are degraded that is to say, to the ordinary level of the Hindu lower classes—are serfs to the money-lender and the landlord, and spend their days in shiftless vice and drunkeness.

But the majority are to be found in two less-developed British districts, Khandesh and the Panch Mahals, and in greater numbers in the mediaeval native States, which extend from the forests of Mewar to the Mahi and Rewa rivers. Here they live as they have lived for centuries, in separate glades of their native woods, grazing their herds, sowing a little maize and pulse boadcast and feeding on the beasts and fruits of the jungle.

EXPERT BOWMEN.

Bows and arrows are carried by all men, and remarkably good shots they are. I have had "my eye wiped" before now by a Bhinl Shikari and seen an Indian gazelle that I had missed with my rifle brought down next moment by his arrow. They are fine trackers, who read footprints in the jungle as a scholar reads a printed page. Of wild animals they know no fear; they creep to the very mouth of the leopard's lair; and the most sacred of oath to them is "By the tiger."

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS.

—:o:—

"Roznama-e-Khilafat" publishes the sad news of Maulana Hamiduddin, B. A., who was a prominent member of the Dar-ul-Musannifin, Aazamgarh. The deceased was a profound scholar and it will be long to fill the gap caused by his death.

"Aimal" learns that the princely donation of Rs. 50,000 promised by H. E. H. the Nizam for the National Muslim University, Delhi, has been paid up.

"Bande Matram" learns that Pir Karam Shah has been sent to a civil jail in execution of a decree for Rs. 327. He has been paid annas eight per day. It is learnt that there are other decrees standing against the Pir.

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FREIGHT ON WHEAT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Kindly allow insertion of the following lines in your daily issue. Thankfully yours Sarabhai "Parching dry have been the gullets of Agriculture in India for so long for any help by the state that the small mercy of the wet drop of reduction in Railway freight to India wheat has been hailed with delight. But the concession without substantial coadjutants will be as ephemeral as it is half Hearted in its gift. Canada and Australia have enormous carry overs in stock and backed as they are with the wealth of their Poolers and with efficient co-operation of their respective states they will not have to wait for next harvests to dump their cheap and low quality produce of past years in India. Their inroads will surely be accelerated by the lower freights such as Indian Railways will allow them as equally with wheat for export from India. The small mercy will thus be of doubtful efficacy and less value. It is passing wonderous that the Government will not learn even from British administrators. If the co-operation thus presaged is to be of real value to protect the agriculturists against "advanced dumping on a large scale" by rivals of enormous strength. They ought to drink deep at the front of advisable measures which Mr. Baldwin would implement for British wheat. He is to guarantee the price of Home-grown wheat used for bread making, to stop the dumping of foreign bounty-fed oats, to put a tax on foreign malting barley, and to see to it that a large proportion of supplies of wheat and meat to the defence forces shall be home products.

The schemes adumbrated will accord the necessary protection to the domestic agriculturist. It will also encourage the various preparations of the domestic products. The relative industries, thus encouraged will afford steady employment to operatives in the respective lines and will bring about appreciative increase in National dividend thereby adding substantially to the purchasing power of the workers and tradesman making for further demand of Home Products.

Are not the administrators in India aware of the difficulty of the Collector of Bombay duplicated as the Director of Industries for a time (memory 1927-28) who could not send Home some biscuits made in India from Indian wheat because they were spoilt even before their parcel could be booked on board of a liner.

But Industrial departments in India will neither learn from Mr. Baldwin nor will they shed their apathy towards industrialisation of Home Products. India can attain economic salvation only when her material wealth is worked up into finished Products. Will her Governess be alive to the very primary feature and essential function. If Lethargy and apathy rules the roost in India where can there be a hope for her regeneration and the consequent prosperity.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

Nov. 18.
Madhuli, Bombay 12.

JEEWAN CHARAKA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I purchased one Jeewan Charka, of the latest type, about a month ago. I found the following defect, which if this meets the eyes of the manufacturers as well as those, who may be using this type they will, I hope try to rectify.

The Iron crank handle, is fitted in a small boss. This boss is fitted tightly in the groved large wheel, that gives motion to the other wheel, which has a grove that runs the spindle. This boss of the crank as it is only tightly fitted, gets slack and when you turn the crank, the boss simply revolves, in the circular hole of the large wheel.

Perhaps the manufacturers, may have found it economical, but it is not, when labour charges in Bombay are considered. They should have prepared a wheel, with a boss, to receive the crank handle from a solid block of wood, instead of in two pieces and this may have cost, less wages than turning out a boss as well as drilling a hole in the wheel. Anyhow, I got the slackness rectified by applying liquid glue to outside of crank carrying boss and fitting it in the hole in the wheel. Those who would find the same difficulty can rectify the same in this way.

Yours, etc.,

K.

Secunderabad, (Dn.) Nov. 16.

"PLIGHT OF MURBAD TALUKA PEASANTS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Murbad Taluka is one of the Talukas in the District of Thana. When the revision settlement of land revenue commenced in Thana District Murbad Taluka was the first to suffer. In this Taluka assessment is increased by 33 per cent to 56 per cent in some particular villages. The peasants of this Taluka are in great distress on account of the excessive increase in the assessment. When the turn of other talukas in the same district came for the revision settlement the peasants of those taluka protested against the policy and the Government had to suspend ultimately the revision settlement of those talukas till the framing of new rules. I hope, the Government will suspend the revision-settlement of Murbad Taluka and relieve its peasants from the plight.

—Yours, etc.,

R. G. PRADHAN.

Khatedar in Murbad Taluka.
Vile Parle Nov. 17.

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4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

HIGH COURT QUASHES CONVICTIONS OF FERIS

"Elementary Principles Of Justice Require Notice Of Illegality."

"NO EVIDENCE TO PROVE IF NOTIFICATION WAS PUBLISHED BEFORE ARRESTS"

An important ruling regarding the arrests of members of unlawful associations was given by the Chief Justice at the High Court in disposing of the revisional applications filed by Balkrishna Anant Hirlekar and ten others against the sentence of four months' passed by Mr. O. H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate Their Lordships quashed the conviction and acquitted the accused.

Mr. Mahale with Mr. M. N. Talpade appeared for the accused.

The accused were arrested at Lamington Road while going in a procession on the morning of October 15 and charged before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act with being members of an unlawful association. The Magistrate held that he was satisfied that the accused were members of the Grant Road Yuwak Prabhat Pheri, which was a body affiliated to the banned Akhil Bharat Prabhat Pheri, Sangh. He did not accept the plea of the accused that had they known that the association was banned they would not have gone out that morning. Against this decision the accused appealed.

The Chief Justice in regard to the point of knowledge of the order on the part of the accused remarked that the elementary principles of justice and fairplay required some notice of the illegality to be given to the members of the association so that they may sever their connection.

"INSERTION" AND "NOTIFICTATION"

The legislature had suggested notice by making it necessary to notify the declaration of the illegality in the official gazette. The learned Government Pleader had argued that all that was required was that the declaration should appear in the Government Gazette, that was to say, that it should be inserted in the Gazette. But his Lordship did not take that view. The word used in Section 16 was "notification" and not "insertion." "Notification" as defined in Webster's Dictionery was an act of notifying and in his opinion the words "by notification in the official gazette" meant simply by giving notice in the official gazette.

In order to prove that a particular association was declared unlawful under the Criminal Law (Amendment Act the Government should not only insert the declaration in the official gazette, but must publish the gazette in the manner usually adopted and allow reasonable opportunity for the people concerned to see the gazette. In the present case there was the copy of the Government Extra-Ordinary dated Poona on October 14. The accused were arrested and charged with being members of an unlawful association at 5-50 a.m. on October 15. There was no evidence whatever as to whether the gazette was published or not at the time of arrests. The Government Pleader had invited the Court to presume the publication under Section 140 of the Evidence Act. But the question was as to the particular moment and time at which it was published—whether it was published before 5-50 a.m. on October 15 was a matter which could not be the subject of presumption at all. The Government was not under any obligation to publish a gazette printed on October 14 on that day. Whether it was published on the 15th or not was a matter which must be proved by evidence and there was no evidence whatever on the subject. That being so the prosecution case had failed.

If that were the only objection to the convictions His Lordship would have considered whether the case should be referred back to see if there was a further evidence in regard to the publication of the gazette. But he thought that the Magistrate had not complied with the Provisions of Section 342 of the Criminal Procedure Code and therefore the conviction must be quashed and the sentences should be set aside.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy delivered concurrent judgment.

"CAME TO BOMBAY FOR SWARAJ."

A Canarese Picket's Statement.

IS WALKING BEFORE SHOP AN OFFENCE?

BOMBAY, Friday.

Interesting points as to what constitutes the operations of an un-lawful assembly were raised by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, in the course of certain trials of persons charged under section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Maruthi Tukaram, who was arrested while picketing the Custom House was charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly, namely the B. P. C. C. The accused was not prepared to apologise, and was strongly opposed to give any kind of undertaking to the Court.

Deputy Inspector Macarthy in his evidence stated that the accused prevented certain persons from going into the Custom House.

The Magistrate inquired of Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, whether preventing persons from going into a public office would be assisting the operations of an unlawful assembly.

Mr. Spencer stated that they should take into consideration the object of the accused in going to the Custom House which he said was to assist an unlawful assembly.

Magistrate: I think it is a bit far-fetched. You will have to discriminate. Otherwise people will not be safe.

Mr. Spencer stated that a badge was found with the accused which showed that the accused belonged to an Association called "Go Ahead Association."

Magistrate: Now-a-days everybody is going ahead.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused

PICKETING AT E. SPINNER AND CO.

The next case that came up for hearing was that of Nassau Assani who was arrested on Thursday while picketing E. Spinner and Co. The Police sergeant who gave evidence in the case stated that the accused was found walking about the godown of Spinner and Co. and was shouting "Boycott British Goods".

Magistrate to the Police Officer: Supposing a man silently walks in front of a shop, does it constitute an offence under the section?

Mr. Spencer: Yes. If the object is for furthering the operations of an unlawful assembly. It is not even necessary that he should ask persons to boycott. His very presence is enough. What the Court has to consider was the effect on the minds of those present by the presence of the accused. According to the section even a man who lends money to an unlawful association can be considered to further the activities of an unlawful assembly.

The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICKETING AT GRAHAM AND CO.

The next case was that of C. H. Canaish who was arrested while picketing the godowns of Graham and Co.

The accused stated that he did not know Hindustani and only knew Kanarese.

Magistrate: Then why did you come to this Province?

FOR SWARAJ'S SAKE.

Accused: For Satyagraha and Swaraj.

The case against the accused stands postponed.

Sahadev Chunilal Vyas and Prabhudas Jamnadas, two Congress volunteers, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each under section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. A book entitled "Eight Days of Jawaharlal Nehru out of Jail" was found on the person of the first accused.

"SEND US TO JAIL SOON"

We Are Rotting In The Lock-Up

CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL AT BANDRA

"The food that is given to us in the lock-up is rotten. The chapatis are half-cooked, there is too much of salt in the rice and the Bhaji is also equally bad." In these words the boy accused, Pandurang Bhasker Pathare, described the food that is given to under-trial prisoners in the Bandra lock-up before Mr. S. T. Fernandez, First Class City Magistrate, on Friday when the Magistrate ordered that judgment would be delivered on Monday and the accused should be removed to the police lock-up.

Pandurang Bhasker, is being tried with Mrs. Navazben Havevala, "Dictator" of the Satyagraha Chavni of Ville Parle and 13 others who were arrested at Vile Parle on November 16, in connection with "Jawahar Day." All the accused except Mrs. Havevala are charged under Section 143 I. P. C., Section 188 I. P. C. and Section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act: Mrs. Havevala is further charged under Section 17 (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On Thursday some of the accused had stated in their statements that "Jawahar Day" was celebrated under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee and not under the auspices of the Satyagraha Chavni as alleged by the prosecution.

Mr. Neruker the Public Prosecutor had submitted that both the Chavni and the village Congress Committee were sub-organisations of the District Congress Committee which was declared illegal and as the Magistrate wanted evidence on that point the case was postponed to Friday

ONE AND THE SAME ORGANIZATION

When hearing was resumed on Friday, Sub-Inspector A. B. Khan of Bandra who was formerly a sub-Inspector at Vile Parle gave evidence for the prosecution. He produced a number of files and other papers seized by the police when the Chavni was raided in October last, to show that both the organisations were working all the time in collaboration with each other and the Village Congress Committee and the Chavni were both under the control of the District Congress Committee which was declared illegal.

REFUSE TO APOLOGIZE

The accused refused to cross-examine the witness. The Magistrate asked if any of the accused wanted to express regret or to assure the court that they would not continue to take part in the movement. All the accused flatly refused to make any such statement.

Mr. Nerurker submitted that if judgment were to be delivered immediately he would say something about previous convictions of any of the accused if there were such convictions. He pointed out that accused No. 2 Mrs. Devayani Indravijaya Desai was sentenced for 15 days for picketing Council Election at Andheri. The accused in her statement before the Court had stated that she was convicted by the same court for the said offence.

WE ARE ROTTING IN THE LOCK-UP

The magistrate reserved judgment till Monday. Upon this some of the accused requested that judgment should be delivered immediately or at least on Saturday so that they may not have to pass their time in the lock-up where they were actually rotting. The magistrate said that he had to busy for the whole day in the court and had no time to write the judgment. He would find time for it on Sunday and would deliver the judgment on Monday.

UNWHOLESOME FOOD

Some of the accused also complained about the food that was supplied to them in the lock-up. The ten year old boy Pandurang Bhasker Pathare said that the chapatis given to them were half-cooked, the rice contained too much salt and the vegetable were also equally bad.

Magistrate: "You complain to the contractor who supplies the food."

Accused: "I did so but he says that I must be satisfied with the things he supplies."

27 MORE CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL

—:o:—

"Jawahar Day" Sequel In Suburbs

Hearing was resumed in the case against Mr. K. F. Mehta of the "Bombay Chronicle" and 26 others including 12 women who were arrested on November 16 at Ghatkopar in connection with "Jawahar Day" before Mr. G. K. Kudav, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, at Bandra, on Friday morning.

Mr. Mehta is charged under Section 188, I. P. C., while all the other accused are charged under Sections 143, I. P. C., 188, I. P. C., and Section 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

D. S. P. IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Rao Saheb Kakeri, the D. S. P. of Bandra, giving evidence for the prosecution said that on November 15 between 9 and 10 p.m. that

MRS. KAMALABAI SANGHVI ACQUITTED.

—:o:—

High Court Judgment In Picketing Case.

Mrs. Kamalabai Kesardas Sanghvi was acquitted by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court. Their Lordships set aside the sentence of four months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 passed on her by Mr. K. T. Chaubal, President Magistrate of Kurla under Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance.

This decision was in the reference made by Mr. B. V. Sanjana Sessions Judge of Thana, who recommended acquittal, observing that it was a case similar to the case of Mrs. Lukmani who was acquitted recently by the High Court.

In this case, Mrs. Kamalabai Sanghvi taught picketing to two girls and supervised their work near liquor shop at Ghatkoper. The Magistrate assumed that this was with a view to obstruct the shop-keeper in his lawful business. Such an interpretation was inconsistent with the ruling given by the High Court in Mrs. Lukmani's case.

Kamalabai has already served the substantive sentence of four months and half or the one month more in default of fine.

STUDENTS' SWADESHI EXHIBITION

—:o:—

French Bridge, Chowpatti, Next to Blavatsky Lodge.

Open only for four days more. Do not fail to pay a visit. Musical Programme at 7 p.m.

"Jawahar Day" would be celebrated by taking out processions and holding meetings where extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's speech would be read out. He informed the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police about it and in reply he received copies of the District Magistrate's order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., banning the celebration of the "Jawahar Day". He got ten copies of the order which he forwarded to Ghatkopar for being announced by beat of drum and by pasting them at prominent places.

On the morning of November 16 witness went to Ghatkopar with the Resident Magistrate. He himself went to the Police Station and sent the Sub-Inspector to the maidan. Afterwards he also went to the place accompanied by the Resident Magistrate. There were about 200 persons, some of whom were carrying national flags. They were singing songs and shouting slogans. He informed them of the District Magistrate's order and asked them not to hold a meeting or take out a procession. But they did not disperse.

"POLICE ARE TRAITORS."

Ten minutes were given to them in which some of them dispersed while 15 to 20 remained on the spot. From these seven persons who are accused Nos. 1 to 7 were arrested. Nos. 18, 19, 21, 23 and 24 who are all women were present on the maidan. Accused No. 2 had a flag in his hand. He could not say who was trying to read Jawaharlal's speech. The meaning of the songs and slogans of the processionists was: "Let Government go to ruin", "Police are haramkhors (traitors)", "Long live revolution", etc.

PEOPLE DISPERSED BY POLICE.

After the arrests the remaining persons were dispersed by the police. But they tried to form a procession which was again dispersed. The witness then returned to the Police Station.

Some time later another procession came in the direction of the Police Station. Accused Nos. 18, 19, 21, 23 and 24 were with this procession also. There were about 300 persons including 50 women and children. He asked them where they were going and they said that they would go to the maidan. He asked them why they again formed them into a procession when he had once dispersed them and asked not to do so. They did not disperse. Instead the women sat down and the men kept standing. They were given ten minutes. Accused No. 8 began to read Jawaharlal's speech so the witness asked the Sub-Inspector to arrest him. In all 22 persons including 12 women were arrested. The arrested persons were sent to the Police Station and to the Bandra lock-up.

The witness was cross-examined by the first accused and Mr. Balsara who is defending two of the accused. The cross-examination by the latter was not yet over when the case was adjourned till Saturday.

WHAT IS HUMANISM

Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will deliver a lecture in English on "What is humanism" in the local Prarthana Mandir, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

DOMIETIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

Khurshedjee A. Shroff, (Solicitor), died, yesterday morning. Funeral to-day, at 7-45 a.m. (S. T.), Villa Belvedere, Cadell Road, Mahim.

CHIRNER ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

The Chirner Enquiry Committee will resume its sitting to-day (Saturday), at 11 a.m., in the Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the 1st Battalion the East Lancashire Regiment, will play at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday), commencing at 5-30 p.m.

CORRECTION.

In our issue dated 19th we had published that Editor "Maharashtra" was released from Akola Jail. It should be noted that Mr. Dhawale, Sub-Editor, "Maharashtra" was released and not the Editor.

BENGAL CLUB.

The social gathering of the Bengal Club, Parel, (Bombay) will be held in the Club premisses to-day (Saturday), at 7-30 p.m.

SIKHS' PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the Sikhs will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5 p.m. in Sri Guru Singh Sabha to elect a representative for the forthcoming. All Parties Sikh Conference.

BHATIA STREE MANDAL.

The inauguration of this Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday), at 3 p.m., at the Bhatia Mitra Mandal Hall, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Women's Conference will be held at the Malabari Memorial Halls, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, to-day (Saturday), from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Mrs. Faix Tayabji will preside.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday, the 23rd inst.

GURUKAL KANGRI.

Gentlemen, desirous of securing new admissions of their wards in the Kangri University are requested to correspond early. Rules and admission forms may be had from the office of the Governor of the Gurukal, Kangri U. P., (District Saharanpur).

"SWADESHI PRACHAR" MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Kathiawar Dasha Shrimali Vanik Mitra Mandal, a meeting will be held to-day (Saturday), at 9 p.m. at Hira Bag, when Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Sjt. Ramdas Pratap and others will speak in "Swadeshi-Prachar."

PUNJABI MOTOR DRIVERS CONTRIBUTE TO BHAGATSINGH FUND.

—:o:—

The Punjabi Motor drivers of Bombay have sent a donation of Rs. 100, to the Manager the Punjabi National Bank Ltd., Lahore, for credit in the Privy Council Special Account in Bhagatsinhg case appeal.

ADDRESS TO "F" WARD VOTERS.

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas will address the Municipal voters of "F" Ward, at 9 p.m. to-night at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. at Azad Maidan. Sjt. Jamnadas Mehta will preside.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GHATKOPAR.

In order to condemn the sentence passed by Government on Sjt. Devchand Bhagvanji Shah, the First "Dictator" of Ghatkopar Village Congress Committee, a public meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar will be held to-day (Saturday), in the hall of New Upashraya at 9-0 p.m. Sjt. Sampat, the "Dictator" of Ville Parle will attend the meeting.

AGA KHAN'S SON IN BOMBAY

—:o:—

Prince Ali S. Khan, son of His Highness the Aga Khan, arrived in Bombay on Friday by S. S. "Ranchi." He was given an enthusiastic reception by the followers of the Aga Khan.

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THE BRANCH MANAGER.

MRS HIRABAI BARODEKAR AND SISTERS AT SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

—:o:—

Prof Deodhar's Tribute To Their Musical Talent

Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, the famous Marathi singer and actress, with her sisters, Mrs. Kamalabai and Miss Saraswatibai, and their brother Prof. Suresh Babu paid a visit to Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music on Friday evening.

Mrs. Hirabai and the party were received by Prof. Deodhar and Mrs. Maniben Manji. They were taken round the different classes and explained how the instruction of Indian music was given in the School.

The lady pupils gave a demonstration of vocal and instrumental music for the benefit of the visitors and Mrs. Hirabai seemed much pleased with the progress made by the pupils specially the performance of a young boy—a new student of the School.

The guests were later on treated to a fine music on Saradha by an old Ustad Abdul Majid Khan of Shahjehanpur who has just come down to Bombay.

Prof. Deodhar in thanking the guests for the honour done to the School by their visit paid a tribute to the musical talent of Mrs. Hirabai and her bold venture to appear on the stage along with her sisters thus helping the progress of fine arts in India.

PARSI BOXNG TOURNAMENT.

The 7th Parsi National Boxing Tournament will be held at the Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution, Cruickshank Road, Dhobi Talao, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

RELIGION OF THE SOUL.

A free public lecture on the above subject will be delivered to-morrow (Sunday) evening, at at 6 o'clock in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building 51, Esplanade Road

—:o:—

SUNDAY, 23rd November, at 6-0 p.m.

Public Lecture

RELIGION OF THE SOUL

What is Religion?

How does Soul manifest itself in daily living?

THE BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD,

INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The inaugural Address announced for Saturday evening, to be delivered by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bar.-at-Law, has been postponed to Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. The address will be delivered at the Brotherhood Headquarters.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Nov. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	10.94
To-day's Opening Rate	10.91
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	10.94
Difference	Unchanged

Ginning (Report 11,962,000 Bales. Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 200

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Previous Closing Rate	5.87
To-day's Opning Rate	5.81
Difference	—.06
To-day's Closing Rate	5.87
Difference	—.06

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1930.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

—:o:—

It is a real relief to find that Thursday's public meeting on the Azad Maidan passed off without a hitch. No ban was imposed upon the meeting, which came to a natural end without any lathi charge or arrests. The fear of a ban or a lathi charge cannot be said to be fanciful. More innocent meetings have been banned all over the country. Only a few days ago a Sub-Magistrate in the Madras Presidency imposed a ban upon a dramatic company saying in his order: "The members of the Sabha wore Khaddar and Gandhi caps with national brooches and if to this such songs are added and their significance explained a perfectly innocent audience might at any time be roused to action, especially in these days of general exhibition of sympathy with the Civil Disobedience movement, and none can foretell what the probable consequence of such an action would be." Now, most of the persons attending the Bombay meeting were bound to be "primary" or "four-anna" members of the Congress, many of them would certainly use Khaddar and Gandhi caps, and there was every probability of national songs being sung and the National Flag being displayed. But, fortunately, the Madras Magistrate's exploit was not copied in Bombay. A huge meeting was peacefully conducted by its own organisers and volunteers as all meetings have been conducted in Bombay hitherto.

The meeting should ordinarily have been convened by the Sheriff of Bombay, if he had enough spirit in him to regard himself more as a servant of the public than of the bureaucracy. If he felt that the requisition for the meeting was thoroughly representative and the occasion for the meeting was just, he ought to have called the meeting and taken the consequences; or if he were forbidden to convene the meeting, he ought to have resigned. But he did neither. And Government by forbidding the meeting appeared to condone the action of the police which the meeting was meant to condemn. The Government thus must share the censure intended originally to be levelled against some police officials. One good result of the meeting having been called without the aid of the Sheriff was that the proceedings of the meeting were far more free than those of the usual Town Hall meetings have been. The precedent deserves to be followed more often of public meetings being called by free citizens rather than by those who regard themselves as Government servants, at any rate till the Government becomes responsible to the people. A regrettable feature of the meeting was the conspicuous absence from it of the usual representatives of the European community. We had hoped that at least some of the local Missionaries would attend the meeting if only as a mark of chivalry, as the meeting was called to protest against not political repression in general but against the barbarous methods of dealing with women Satyagrahis. Europeans should think twice before they next lecture to Indians on chivalry.

The feeling uppermost in the minds of the tens of thousands at the meeting was one of disgust and indignation at the conduct of the police officials on October 26. And that feeling was embodied in the main resolution which described the treatment given to women by the police as "unchivalrous, brutal and inhuman" and condemned in particular "the action of the police in taking a number of women outside the city limits and leaving them there uncared for and unattended." This latter action of the police, the resolution stated is "an insult to India's womanhood and is in defiance of all canons of decent and civilised behaviour." It is surprising that this resolution or any other passed at the meeting takes no note of the Governor of Bombay who had the temerity to say that this conduct of the police could hardly be called inhuman. But the President and other speakers made good the defect and at least one speaker suggested that it would be better for England herself if the Governor made room for another with a higher standard of humanity in all dealing with women. Sjt. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who moved the main resolution, touched a wider issue when, referring to his own observation of sergeants belabouring little children, he rightly remarked that a Government that had come down to this had no right to govern India. Mr. M. C. Chagla made out a useful point when he stated that the conduct of the police in taking women out of the city limits and leaving them on the high road was not only barbarous but positively illegal. But police officials are not likely to be very scrupulous about legal restraints when higher officials coolly condone their conduct in taking law in their own hands. Mr. Lalji Naranji brought the true character of the conduct of the police and the justification of it by the Governor in bold relief when he reminded the Home Member of the chivalrous manners of the Kathiawad free-booters. It is a pity that following the traditional methods of non-Congress meetings many of the speakers laid exclusive stress on mere protests. It should by now be clear to everyone that mere verbal criticism of the conduct of the police or of the Government that condones or encourages it cannot effectively prevent the repetition of similar conduct. On the other hand, as Mrs. Tehmina Joshi observed, the complete boycott of foreign cloth by the tens of thousands who attended the protest meeting and by the lakhs who sympathised with the protest would be a most effective method of bringing all British officials to book and to reason.

BOOK YOUR BERTHS.

—:o:—

The speeches at the plenary session of the Oval Table Tamasha are a reminder to India that the much-boosted Conference is only a session in London of the mock "Parliament" of India, the Indian Legislative Assembly, with the British Delegation functioning as the official bloc. The only new item in the composition of this debating society is the presence of a few Princes. The feats of oratorical display cover much the same ground as, when at Delhi or Simla, non-official members of the Legislature emphasize the National Demand. To our Liberal friends we hope it did come as a shock to receive from Lord Reading a quiet and sarcastic rebuff. On behalf of the British Liberals he emphasized that his party "did not desire and did not intend to deviate from the promises made". It is curious, but no responsible member of any political party in Britain ever desires to deviate from "promises" made to India. But the "promises" remain unfulfilled and Lord Reading in the very next sentence he uttered after he emphasized this passionate adherence to promises made, indicated clearly and unequivocally that the Indian Demand was to be rejected. He said:

"The purpose of the Conference was to reach proposals for submission to Parliament and it was idle to say that at this moment there could be anything like equality of constitution and status in India with the Dominions."

and His Lordship passed on "to the subject he conceived they were discussing to-day," whether the Government of India was to be federal. What a cold douche to the delegate's commanded by Lord Irwin to go to London, the unrepresentative representatives of India who proclaimed they were out to secure "Dominion Sstatus"—with safeguards!

The British Indian "Delegation" desire to secure a change in the system of rule in India, modest as they are in their humble demand. They desire an elevation in status. Lord Reading, the spokesman of Mr. Lloyd George, who is the "dictator" of the MacDonald Government, offers them a change in the *structure* of the present system of administration. After this declaration from him as also the emphasis he laid on the fact that on the question of India "any one belonging to the three British political parties would speak as one Parliament," it is pitiful to read the vapid rhetorical essays by Messrs. Sastri, Jinnah, Mody and the other "delegates" from India. We are amazed that Mr. Sastri should have dragged in the Congress in his sermon, delivered in a Right Reverend Prelate's manner. We note Mr. Sastri's conversion' to the Federal idea. It has not taken him long to be converted and also to delude himself into the belief that "Dominion Status at length seemed to have been accepted by the British Conservative and Liberal spokesmen." Die-hard ex-Satraps too, fulminating against India in the columns of the "Morning Post," throw out a bone to Indians by saying that at some distant, far distant date Britain would consider the question of Dominion Status for India. But what business has Mr. Sastri to say that Congressmen are "our enemies?" He told the conference: 'It is easy to bring our enemies round" Does Mr Sastri ally himself so closely and intimately with the British Delegation that to him the Congress party are "our enemies?" The Congress attitude is far more broad-minded, more far-seeing than that of this doyen of Indian Liberalism. Gandhiji and his followers have no quarrel with individual Englishmen. They do not regard Britain as their 'enemy.' Their contention is that Indians must be masters in their own house, the unfettered architects of the country's future. Swaraj, they knew and, therefore, they warned the deluded ones, now in London, cannot be secured by squabbling over seats in the Legislature or airing communal differences to the delight of the British. When the main demand is so summarily refused, is it not better for the "delegates" to take our advice and book berths for the next mail boat home to India?

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

—:o:—

We are confident there will be ready response from India's sons and daughters to the thoughtful appeal issued by Mr. Natarajan on behalf of the Bombay Swadeshi League, asking them to pledge themselves to wear "Swadeshi" fabrics only. He pays a well-deserved tribute to the daughters of India whose spirit of sacrifice has contributed much already in advancing the cause of Swadeshi. India suffers from a great handicap in stimulating her indigenous industry. As the League says: "In all self-governing countries it is a recognised duty of the State to protect 'home industries, protecting them to the utmost extent needed against outside competition." Not being a self-governing country, India is bereft of State support in this matter, although the Government of India always pay lip-sympathy to Swadeshi and refer to "the principal instrument" of a customs tariff, in their latest despatch on constitutional reforms, "in pursuing an active programme of industrial development." Indians have a bitter experience of what all this talk of "active programme" results in. They must depend upon their own efforts to promote Swadeshi. At the present juncture, in view of the results already achieved in promoting Swadeshi through the negative weapon of the boycott, it is the duty of all workers in the cause of Swadeshi to disabuse the merchants trading in textiles of the illusion, sedulously fostered by interested parties, that their trade has suffered principally owing to the "political movement of the boycott of foreign cloth." The merchants, particularly in Bombay, have patriotically consented to suffer great loss. The more discerning among them recognise that this loss to-day means, however, greater stability for them in future as dealers in textiles produced in their own land. But Swadeshi will advance rapidly if the purchasers realise their own responsibility. And it is upon the middle classes of Indian society, who are proportionately the largest consumers of cloth, that the responsibility rests of giving the lead in patronizing Swadeshi articles only. We hope the Bombay Swadeshi League will be helped in its arduous constructive work by these classes, who fortunately have education enough to realise the importance of the contribution they make towards nation-building when they help the League.

BOYCOTT OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

ITS JUSTIFICATION.

(By Husain B. Tyaebji.)

The Round Table Conference is definitely boycotted by the nation, not only by the masses, and all the leaders, with the exception of a few persons at present representating no influential section of the people and having no following, but also by the leaders of commerce and industry. Thus its rejection is almost universal. It is my intention to closely analyse the situation and examine the question whether it is wise or justifiable.

A NATION ASTIR

The pulse of the nation as far as I have been able to judge has never slackened, it has never been overawed by severe beating, by "terrorism," by bullets, by prison even, as far as I can judge, by Visapur. When I jestingly asked a man whose bone was shattered with a bullet, if he had enough, he answered "Sir, steel has entered my soul and my blood." I have since May last ever tried to gauge the feeling and I believe the answer I have cited correctly represents the pulse and the will of the nation. The quiet succession of one batch of men for another put away in jail, whether for the breach of salt laws, on forest raids, Membership of War Councils, or for picketing liquorq or cloth shops or publishing buletins is evidence enough. Continuous meetings attended by tens of thousands at 12 hours' notice, of men as well as women is another. The conduct of those who suffer in the public cause, ruined by the boycott, wiping off a tear and at the same moment welcoming the "Sevika" with cordial courtesy and a chair and threateningly reproving any customer in his own shop who may dare to be rude to her is the sign of the times.

HUMANITARIAN'S RESPONSE

Free Hospitals coming into existence on 12 or 24 hours' notice, with 50 doctors willing to attend day and night, with ice men piling up their ice, fruiterers unloading cartfuls of fruit, nurses nursing night and day, and every other man doing likewise without any charge, inspite of protests that it was not required, with a feeling of thankfulness to God that he had been permitted to do this much service to his Bharat Mata—all these are indications of the feeling now come into existence in this country.

REASON WHY

Thus the feeling is steady, the pulse of the nation strong and unwavering and the boycott of the Conference is in accordance with that feeling It does not appear to be fretful or wayward or childish. It is not a new effervescence. What is the cause? One argument herad is that there is no "good," no "appreciable advantage" in joining the Conference. At first sight this may seem unreasonable, absurd or foolish and to some good people, mad. Why some of the cleverest brains in the country will have an opportunity to place their views 'to persuade', 'to tackle' the rulers of the country to make them yield milk, honey or gold or to pin them down to something. "No!" says the nation. Why?

In order to weigh the views correctly it must be remembered that the term "appreciable advantange" or "good" is relative. A gold sovereign is gold, but thrown to one who conceives himself to be the heir usurped of his paternal estate may rouse him to violent anger; and Firdausi, at the peril of his life, contemptuously rejected thirty thousand pieces of gold with a burning satire, and preferred to be a beggar and an exile. Therefore we must proceed to examine what it is that the nation wants and what it is that it is offered and has a chance to get. First, what is it that the Nation wants?

HISTORICAL SURVEY OF INDIAN DEMAND

Well, the Nation wants all those things which it has been clamouring for, for the last 47 years. Some of these have been partially granted, but so as to carry no real relief, some superficially granted, undone in another way. A joint circular letter dated May 1888 signed by the first three presidents of Indian National Congress (885, 1886, 1887) W. C. Bonnerji, 1st President, Dadabhoy Naroji, 2nd President, Badruddin Tyabji, 3rd President, stated that the "Reforms were loudly called for by the condition of the country, that the resolutions were submitted to and in some cases after most detailed discussions of differences were unanimously adopted by the Congress. That the delegates were in no single instance selected but were appointed at pen public meetings, or by political or trade associations. It said that the Resolutions and the speeches revealed with a force and intensity which nothing could distort that the reforms would be striven for by constitutional means only. They sought the assistance of their British friends and they said that the grant of those Reforms would not diminish but on the contrary greatly increase the strength of the Government against external foes, while at the same time adding to the prosperity of the country." The appeal was in vain. For two generations the people of India faithfully followed the spirit of their ancestors, trusted to the British people, begged and petitioned. They were taunted for making speeches and doing nothing and contemptuously called "Baboos" as they did fight, and did nothing. The leaders set an example of moderation in their demands, in their speech, in their conduct. But while they succeeded a little they lost more.

PROMISES AND ASSURANCES

The Act of Parliament, Act 3 and 4 Wm. IV C. 85. S. 87 1833 said, "That no native of the said territories (India) nor any natural born subject of His Majesty, resident therein shall by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Government." Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858 said: "We hold ourselves bound to the natives of our Indian Territories by the same obligations of duty which bind us to all our other subjects; and those obligations by the Blessings of Almighty God, we shall faithfully and conscientiously fulfil. And it is our further will that so far as may be our subjects of whatever Race or Creed be freely and impartially admitted to offices in our Service, the Duties of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and integrity duly to discharge."

The promise of equal opportunity of service in the Government was profesed to be fulfilled by holding an examination in England, where 4/5ths of the people of India were prevented by their religion from going,—an examination in which Latin and Greek were required—for which an age of 19 was fixed—at a cost within the means of few, at grave risks of every kind to youths.

HOW THEY WERE BROKEN.

Under the excuse of pretext of the safety of the State these solemn acts and pledges had so far been so little given effect to that in 1913, of the posts carrying Rs. 1000 or over per month 96 per cent were held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 4 per cent only by Indians; and though the proportion must have increased since then, it has as an outset, been boldly asserted that the steel frame of the British Services shall not be weakened and the proportion not duly increased. In 1917 when the Empire was in danger, the Germans were battering the lines of the allies in France, they had penetrated the Caucasus, the Turks were invading Persia, and the opening up of a road to Afghanistan, and thence to India seemed possible. India made then a free gift to Britain of a hundred million pounds then equal to 150 Crores of Rupees. The part borne by India in the War and the sacrifices made by her people for the common cause "protection of the weaker people, and liberty of the world" are represented by an addition of over 230 crores of Rupees (£153,000,000) to her debt, the sending overseas of 800,000 combatants and 400,000 non-combatants and the furnishing of food stuffs and other supplies at the cost of much privation among the poorer classes (Encycl. Britain vol. 12 P. 200 Edn. 1929)

1917 DECLARATION.

With these sacrifices India purchased the promise of "Responsible Government". By the Declaration of August 20, 1917, the Responsible Government was to be by successive stages in the discretion of the British and Indian Government alone. This meant that the form of Government to be striven for and ultimately intended to be granted was one in which the wishes of the people prevailed. It reserved time. It certainly did not mean that, during the time the promise remained unfulfilled, the trustees holding the trust were to administer the country in their own interest to the detriment of the people, enter into transaction in self-interests beneficial to themselves, adverse to the interests of the people under their charge and generally to abuse the trust. But this seems to have been to a large extent the actual translation in deed of the Declaration of 1917. By promise of Responsible Govern-

(Continued on page 10)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Appeal For Khaddar.

The fervent appeal of Mrs. Saraadevi Ambalal, Dictator, Gujarat rovincial Congress Committee, eserves to be taken to heart by the whole country. She points ut that the plight of Indian peaants, which was never satisfacory, is now most desperate owing o the abnormally low prices now revailing for most raw products, nd she rightly observes that the nly thing that can bring any eal relief to a large number of easants is a subsidiary home inustry like Khaddar. Besides, the olitical value of Khaddar is inalculable at the present time when the country has placed the tmost reliance on the complete nd immediate boycott of foreign loth. Every man who uses khadar thereby not only relieves the istress of some of his destitute ellow-countrymen but also does a eal bit of political service to asten the advent of Swaraj. For ll these reasons we cordially enorse Mrs. Saraladevi's appeal to he people to patronise khaddar nd keep up a steady and growing emand for it.

The Solution.

The "Daily Herald" commenting pon a recent speech of Mr. Graam, the President of the Board of rade says: "Mr. Graham threw ut a broad hint that the cotton ndustry was not going to be alowed to sink back into somnoence. Proper reorganisation will e compelled by the Government or the State if action is not taken by the industry. That hint as necessary". But in view of he fact that British unemployment s steadily on the increase, mainly ecause of the potency of the Indian boycott, it is the MacDonald overnment that must take a neessary hint. Unless they grapple courageously with the problem of reaching an Indo-British nderstanding, the Indian boycott f British goods is certain to widen its orbit. It will not remain confined to British textiles alone and no amont of legislative manoeuvres in India will succeed in compelling Indians to buy British goods. Is Britain prepared to lose the Indian market irrevocably? The cotton industry in Lancashire may reorganise itself but it cannot force its manufactures upon unwilling Indian customers.

Asian Women's Conference.

The Asian Women's Conference, to be held at Lahore from January 19 to 25, promises to be a great success. Though many of the foremost Indian workers will then be absent in jail they will be conspicuous at the Conference by their absence. And the circumstances under which they were jailed will tell their own tale to the Asian delegates and to visitors from all parts of the world. The delegates will also learn the standards of chivalry and humanity maintained by the present rulers of British India in dealing with peaceful women agitators. In fact the present political agitation in India and the unprecedented part taken in it by the women of India will give added interest to the Conference. We trust the Indian organisers and delegates will scrupulously boycott foreign cloth in every shape at the Conference.

The Contrast.

President von Hindenburg is understood to have decided to reduce his own salary by 20 per cent as from next month. It is unthinkable that the Indian Viceroy or Governors or British Civilians will ever suggest or willingly accept a similar cut in their huge salaries. The reason for the difference is clear and simple. President Hindenburg uses the money of his own country while the British Governors and Civilians in India use the money of other country than their own. Most of the latter have kept up an incessant cry for higher salaries. Those who determine the salaries yield to the cry because they are their kinsmen and also birds of passage in India. And where the salary is not raised high enough, it is supplemented by allowances innumerable.

"TO EXPATIATE FOR BLOOD SHED BY LATHIS"

"No Offer To Mr. Bhatt Of Gratification"

SIR VASANTRAO'S & DR. NARIMAN'S STATEMENTS IN ELECTION INQUIRY

The petition of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas to set aside the Council elections of Sir V. A. Dabholkar and Dr. R. T. Nariman which took place on the 18th September last at the Town Hall from the Bombay City (South) Non-Mahomedan constituency, was heard in the Council Hall, Bombay, on Friday noon by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Dr. F. X. D'Souza and Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Commissioners, appointed by Government. Mr. Tricumdas in his petition stated that at the said election, the respondents induced Mr. Ramchandra M. Bhat to withdraw from being a candidate therein by offering or promising conjointly with one D. Cawasji, who was not a candidate to pay to Mr. Ramchandra Bhat Rs. 5,000. As a result of the said offer and promise Mr. Ramchandra Bhat withdrew from the said election and the respondents were declared duly elected. The respondents, the petitioner alleged, were therefore guilty at the said election of corrupt practice within the meaning of Schedule 5, Part I, Rule 1, of the Bombay Electoral Rules.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the petitioner; Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar-at-Law, with Mr. K. K. Suntoke, instructed by Msesrs. Daphtary, Fereira and Divan, Solicitors, for the first respondent; Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the second respondent; and Mr. R. S. Bilimoria, Bar-at-Law, for the Government.

SEVERAL ISSUES RAISED.

Mr. Velinkar at the outset raised several issues, viz., (1) whether respondent No. 1 promised conjointly with one D. Cawasji and respondent No. 2 to pay a sum of Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Ramchandra Bhat with the object directly or indirectly of inducing him to withdraw from being a candidate at the election, (2) whether as a result of the said promise Mr. Ramchandra Bhat withdrew from being a candidate at the election, (3) whether the respondent No. 1 was guilty of corrupt practice alleged by the petitioner within the meaning of Rule 1, Schedule 5, Part 1 and (4) and whether as a result the election generally has been materially affected by the corrupt practice alleged by the petitioner on the part of respondent No. 1, (5) whether the photograph letter annexed to the petition correctly represented the arrangement arrived at between Mr. Bhat and the signatories to the original of which the annexture purported to be a photograph.

Mr. Venlinkar then made another application that Mr. D. Healy, late Commissioner of Police, being an important witness in the case, and as he had been transferred to Sind, one of the Commissioners either should go to Karachi to take his evidence, or he should be called to Bombay to give evidence. Or as a third alternative a Commission be appointed to examine him at Karachi.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan supported the application.

The Commissioners would pass order on the application regarding calling Mr. Healy as a witness later on.

"TO EXPIATE FOR BLOOD-SHED."

The first respondent, Sir V. A. Dabholkar, in his written statement denied that he induced Mr. Ramchandra Bhat to withdraw from being a candidate at the election by offering or promising to pay Rs. 5,000 conjointly with Mr. D. Cawasji or any other person. Mr. Ramchandra Bhat had already decided to withdraw before conversation regarding payment of Rs. 5,000 took place. He therefore denied being guilty of corrupt practice. That Mr. Ramchandra withdrew from the contest as he apprehended that there would be several lathi charges on the public and arrest of the Desh Sevikas, after having been satisfied by his interview with Mr. Healy, Acting Commissioner of Police, that there was every likelihood of serious trouble during the day on account of the picketing of the polling booths. There was no offer to Mr. Bhat of gratification, the governing idea being to avoid bloodshed and expiate for the blood which had been shed by lathi charges. That the letter was signed without reading it, the respondent being at that time in a state of great mental excitement.

Dr. R. T. Nariman, respondent No. 2, also denied the allegations and said Sir V. A. Dabholkar informed him in the presence of Mr. Ramchandra Bhat that Mr. Ramchandra Bhat had retired. He (Dr. Nariman) was then asked to sign a letter which he did without reading it as he was then in a state of great mental excitement and was suffering from the effects of heat stroke and was feeling giddy. He was also informed by Mr. Y. G. Pandit, an agent of Mr. R. M. Bhat that Mr. Bhat had already withdrawn from the contest.

THE LETTER.

Mr. Daphtary then called a clerk of the Collector's office who produced the letter written by Sir V. A. Dabholkar, Dr. R. T. Nariman and Mr. D. Cawasji. The letter was as follows:—

Town Hall, Bombay, 18-9-30.

Dear Ramchandra,—We, the undersigned, promise to pay you Rs. 5,000 (five thousand) only if you withdraw immediately from this contest to avoid the trouble. This amount is placed at your disposal strictly for the purpose of charity as you may desire.—Yours sincerely,

V. A. DABHOLKAR,
R. T. NARIMAN,
D. CAWASJI.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan admitted the signature of his client but not the contents.

"SIR VASANTRAO DICTATES A LETTER."

Mr. Y. G. Pandit was then called as a witness. Examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Pandit said he knew three candidates out of four. He did not know Dr. Nariman. He was not an agent of Mr. Ramchandra Bhat. The letter produced by the Collector's clerk was then placed in Mr. Pandit's hands which he said was in his handwriting except the three signatures. The letter was written in Mr. Ramchandra Bhat's booth. At about 9-45 a.m. he saw Mr. Healy coming to Mr. Bhat's booth and enquired if Mr. Bhat was going to withdraw. Mr. Bhat agreed if all the candidates drew up lots. Mr. Healy was surprised at this reply and told Mr. Ramchandra that he (Mr. Healy) was informed that Mr. Ramchandra was going to withdraw. After about ten minutes witness was requested by Sir V. A. Dabholkar to kindly help him to write out an arrangement arrived at. Witness went in Mr. Bhat's booth and found a huge crowd. Witness told Sir Vasantrao that unless the crowd moved, he could not write. A small table was then cleared and witness was given a paper and a fountain pen by a Parsi friend of Sir Vasantrao. Witness sat on the table and wrote down as dictated by Sir Vasantrao. Dr. Nariman was also present when witness wrote the letter. Sir Vasantrao signed the letter first and handed it over to Dr. Nariman and he too signed it. There was one D. Cawasji. Sir Vasantrao asked Mr. Cawasji to sign and he too signed the letter. It was then handed over in the presence of the witness to Mr. Ramchandra by Sir Vasantrao in Mr. Ramchandra's booth. Sir Vasantrao then asked witness to request Mr. Bhat to write a letter purporting to withdraw from the election to the Polling Officer. Mr. Bhat requested witness to write it out which he did. The letter to the Polling Officer also was dictated to the witness by Sir Vasantrao. While the letter was being written, Sir Vasantrao sent forth one Domingo and advised that the letter should be addressed to the Collector and it was accordingly written to the Collector. Mr. Bhat signed that letter and handed it over to Sir Vasantrao.

MR. PANDIT ASKED HIS INCOME.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar witness said he was a businessman dealing in oil and mill machinery. His place of business was in Whiteaway Laidlaw Building.

Q.: Is it in flourishing condition?

A.: No.

Mr. Velinkar: Of course not. We are all passing through bad times.

Witness: Not you. (Laughter.)

Q.: Since when you are not flourishing?

A.: For the past two years.

Q.: Have you any other business to supplement your income?

A.: I get some consultative work in oil business.

Q.: How much consultative work did you receive last year?

A.: About Rs. 1,000 worth.

Q.: Year before?

A.: I do not know.

Q.: What has been your income in the last two years?

Mr. Daphtary raised an objection to this question and asked the Commissioners as to what the income had to do with the letter he had written.

Mr. Velinkar replied that he wanted to show the standing of the witness. Mr. Pandit then stated that he had not paid income-tax for the last four or five years. His office staff consisted of an engineer, a clerk, a fitter and a peon. He kept account-books. He helped a few years ago Mr. Bhat when out of sympathy with the Bardoli agriculturists he deposited with the Government of Bombay Rs. 25,000 on account of taxes.

At this stage further cross-examination was adjourned till 11 a.m. to-day.

PREMIER'S CONCLUDING SPEECH AT R. T. CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 1.)

say MacDonald said. "It is my duty to try to survey the field as it is at present moment. Of course, the very first thing that enters one's mind and remains in one's mind with the growing strength is the simple objective fact that we are all here together. It has never happened before.

This surely is the union of India sitting at the Council Table, not merely with the British Government, but with the British Parliament—British Parliament represented by members of the House of Lords and House of Commons and the members of Government in existence for the time being.

PREMIER'S MILESTONE.

Ah, my Indian friends! those of you with keen and lively imagination when I wrote those things that were going to statisfy the heart of my wellarmed friend Chintamani, did you ever imagine that this would have happened, under those circumstances and in such a brief space of time? Do remember this, that the first thing you have to do regarding this Conference, is to assure yourselves that we have reached milestone that indicates a different future from what past has been. (Applause.)

HIS HONOUR.

I said when you elected me to this chair at the beginning, that you were doing me very great honour. The sense of that honour has grown from hour to hour and day to day. This is not the only historic conference in the sense in which I used the word, but it is historic in other senses, that ought to put pride into hearts of everyone of you here. You have listened to those magnificient speeches so full of promise, of the Princes (Hear, Hear,); you have listened to speeches—and it is impossible for me to individualise and particularise them—from representatives of practically every interest every community and every differing group in India.

MORE EMPTY WORDS.

"You have done more. You have listened to a charming new voice (applause) which in itself marks something great, something most significant in the evolution in Indian self-government—the voice of women in India. (Cheers) This then is the recognition of status. This recognition made here never can be departed from. It is impossible to go back, to pass a pen through the last days and declare in any man's vanity that it never existed. It has been born in order to develop.

DESPAIR.

We have listened to remarkable speeches—speeches displaying the mind of India, speeches, which when differences were declared, were not meant to send us all away—you, home to India, and we, back to the Commons—full of despair, but speeches which were meant and must be taken to mean to bring us face to face with facts, in order that those facts may be overcome and fitted into system of agreement. (Applause).

A SMALL PLACE.

And my Indian colleagues, do remember, this is a small place and we are few, but we have not been your only audience. You have spoken to the great audience of the British public outside. Mr. Sastri, in pursuance of that honourable character which has always been his, has told you quite candidly that he has changed his opinion. Ah, Mr. Sastri, you are the not only man who has changed his opinion in the last few days (Applause).

CHANGING OPINIONS.

We want opinion to change, not in fundamentals, not in aspirations, not in ideals, not in those great fundamental human claims, but we want opinion to change in this sense, that every new fact brought before us challenges us to accommodate it in the practical systems which I hope we are going to construct before we leave this table.

THE MINORITIES.

There has been great influence on public opinion here by your speeches. Every time you spoke, you have had effect. My friends opposite, who belong to the minorities and who feel, I dare say—not only say but feel—that they are minorities, I give you this word of cheer and comfort—the case you have put up has not fallen on deaf ears. (Applause).

Another observation I want to make is this. The speeches have not stated the problems for the purpose of debate. We have gone past all that. We are not here to debate. We are here for action. (Cheers.)

MORE RUBBISH.

Everyone of you who has been in politics—and I dare say some of you will be little more in the centre before you depart from this life—will, I think, before you go hence, have a new angle from which to consider politics, sort of an angle that my honourable friends by me and myself have had to occupy, the angle of a responsible man, whose problem is to relate the "is" to the "is to be" and to create in the "is" from vital strength that it gets from the "is to be" an evolution which will work itself out in accordance with the laws of evolution.

POLICY OF 1800

It is not for us here to be recorders of what happened in 1800. We are not recorders of the past; we are custodians of the future. The policies of 1800 pursued by us and every other nation were pretty much same. The policy of 1800 is to depend upon the situation which has been created by the passing of years since then.

That is next important thing we have to consider in our work. I hear it sometimes said that somehow or other, some group or other, wishes to go back upon what has been said and what has been accepted by you as pledges between say 1917 and this moment. That is untrue.

Government accepts everything that has been officially said. This Conference has been called because we accept it. This Conference at its meetings will have proof that we mean to carry it out. We have to face—and again I think of the speeches delivered from a section of the Conference immediately, in front of me—we have to face practical requirements

I don't like the word difficulty because when a man says he is in difficulties he always implies the extent that he is overcome.

CONSTITUTION.

We have precisely the same sort of problem, which although different in its content, very different in its content, the same type of problem, same class of problem, both in thinking and practical action, as that which we had to face the other day at the Imperial Conference.

the Imperial Conference. The Imperial Conference of 1926 made a great declaration. The Imperial Conference of 1930 had to put content into that declaration. That is the position in which we are all here at this present moment.

GOVERNMENT IS GOVERNMENT.

As one of speakers this morning said, Government is Government of men and constitutions cannot be made to order. Constitutions are not made at firesides.

MORE BALDERDASH.

Continuing said the Premier: "What has emerged from this? I say, first of all, that status has emerged. We are here altogether—Princes, British Indians, Hindus, Mahomedans, the minorities grouped in their variou subdivisions, some with great grievances some with less grievances, but yet very considerable grievances—some like Burmah whose case we shall have to consider before this Conference is finally wound up. Here we I are altogether. My friend, Sapru, myself, our friends over there, all at the same table, working at same problem have listened to in the same way enjoying the same freedom of expression and taking to themselves quite rightly the full right of criticising, objecting negotiating bargaining and accepting finally or rejecting. I repeat that this is gain which is marked by meeting of this Conference. Let it be noted that it is not static. It is not for this time only. This has established relationship of active co-operation between us in which your part is as conspicuous as ours. Second thing is this. The speeches have been extraordinarily practical. There is another word I do not like—that this subject shall be "reserved" and that subject shall be "reserved." That seems to imply idea that we are sitting here as bankers, as it were and that we are wishing to exercise control merely in relation to ourselves and not in relation to you. Problem of reserved subjects—and every speaker said that problem must be faced—is problem of how things are to be fitted into conditions which exist to-day, not to stabilise and ossify those conditions, but as practical men who know perfectly well that within six weeks of agreement you and we will have to bear responsibilities for them."

FACE THE MUSIC IN INDIA.

"You will have to go and face public opinion in India; you will have to go and face agitation in India; you will have probably to go and face those black flags which bade you God Speed, and which may be displayed in order to give you Indi's welcome. So shall we; so shall this country. All I say is this, that as practical men, we must face those facts and in the agreement we make, give them a place. It is not reserved, it is not withholding, it is not withdrawing; it is this. It is an honest study as between responsible men and responsible men, of facts, relating to conditions in India and facts relating to public opinion here for time being. We have to recognise the objective nature of our task, not merely its subjective nature.

ABOUT PRINCES.

This is another point. The declaration of Princes has revolutionised, the situation (hear hear). Supposing we had met here without the Princes, supposing the Princes had come and said nothing or supposing they said 'We are here merely as spectators' what different situation would have presented itself? The Princes saying what they said, has at once not merely opened our vision not merely cheered our hearts not merely let us lift up our eyes and see glowing horizon, but simplified our duties. Princes have given the most substantial contribution in opening up the way to really united federated India.' (Applause).

INEVITABLE THINGS.

That is the history as matter of fact, of all constitutions of our Dominions stop in saying what I have said I am not asking you to take up any special position at all. Look at the history of our evolving Dominions and you will find that they have had ardent men in the days of evolution, cursing, swearing, going to prison and boasting that they had been to prison. It all had to be gone through. These things although we may say it in our rashness, our thoughtlessness, are really not acts of man. They are things that are inevitable in relation to great fundamental laws which govern life and provide for changes in life of world and nobody knows it better than great Hindu and Mahomedan philosophers.

FOR REGISTERING AGREEMENT

Concluding he said: Leaving the chair as I now proceed to do today, I only leave it so that somebody may go to some other Chair, and Plenary Conference resolve into committees. All I can say is that in work of Committees you have best will not merely of His Majesty's Government but of British Parliament, House of Lords and House of Commons together. We shall wait with expectation—little bit anxious perhaps as I am sure you will be—with perhaps little anxiety, but all the same, with expectation, and in the hope that as a result of the work of those Committees, we shall be able in final meetings to register agreement which will send you back to India happy and powerful men, able to face your difficulties and which will give us the chance of doing same thing here, and which above all, will enable both of us to go our various ways with friendship which unites us, strengthened, and desire to co-operate which is still with us, amplified enormously, beyond what it is at present moment. I must apologise to you.

I meant to knock off at end of ten minutes. You will accept my apology for what I hope I may say is my first failure to do my duty at this Conference. This is the finish and I hope the good feeling we have had and the candid expression of views we have given may be continued in Committees. Please be assured that any of these committees whatever they are if you wish it, I am at your disposal to help you."

As far as can be ascertained at present next meeting will be of Federal Relations Committee at 2-30 p.m. on Monday.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF R. T. C.

(See page 16)

THE BANDRA LOCK-UP

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

Hearing that under-trial political prisoners were crowded in the Bandra lock-up, the writer went to the Police Station on Monday the 17th at 11 a.m. and was informed by very distressed friends and relatives, outside the gates, that those under detention had been supplied with no food whatever by the police since their incarceration on Sunday morning.

After being handed on from one to another, the writer at last got permission to see those under detention.

On each cell is clearly painted "accommodation for 6 prisoners." In the 1st cell were 18 from Ghatkopar and in the 2nd 19 from Vile Parle, in the 3rd was one poor criminal woman, whose companions for more than 12 hours on Sunday had been 23 ladies from the suburbs, and in a cell behind another batch of ladies—number not known. These were kept without food all day as far as the police authorities were concerned. Three of them stated that they only received water at the hands of the police, a pot of water, very dirty, which of course was shared with the ordinary prisoner, who was very dirty. The ladies had to filter the water as best they could through their saree ends. They were released late on Sunday evening on their personal bond. It is understood that the ladies were released through the humane attitude of the D. S. P. for Bandra.

Surely it is the business of Bombay and Suburban citizens to see that this state of things is changed without further delay.

IN AID OF SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S AND TO-MORROW'S CONCERTS.

The "Tantkar" (instrumentalist of the State of Indore, Prof. Rahimat Khan, aided by Kapileshwari Bros., will perform Concerts in aid of Shri Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya including a Variety of vocal music and instruments, at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Choupaty to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. and Sunday (23rd inst.) at 9 a.m. and at Dadar Dhuru Hall (opp. B. B. C. I. Ry. Station) on Sunday (23rd inst.) at 4 p.m.

"PLEDGE YOURSELVES TO WEAR SWADESHI ONLY"

Sin To Divert Wealth To Foreign Country

SWADESHI LEAGUE'S APPEAL TO CONSUMERS

The following appeal is issued by Mr. K. Natarajan, President, of the Bombay Swedeshi League, on behalf of the League:

The Bombay Swadeshi League was started some months back. Its object is to promote the use of Indian made articles to the utmost possible extent. Next after food, clothing is a primary necessity of human beings. In fact it is even more important as Indian women in particular will rather starve than go naked. No country should depend upon another country to clothe its people. Yet, India, the ancient home of the cotton industry, has to import from outside millions of yards, worth crores of rupees, to clothe her men, women and children. During the Great War, when imports stopped, there was a cloth famine which led to dire results in parts of the country.

The necessity of establishing and fostering Swadeshi industries was realised by eminent Indians like Dadabhai Naoroji, Jamshedji Tata and Mahadev Govind Ranade many years ago. But not until the present national movement made it an outstanding item of its programme, did the spirit of Swadeshi penetrate to the large masses of the population. To-day, it may be truly said that Swadeshi is a basic creed of the religion of Indian patriotism.

NECESSITY OF SACRIFICE.

In all self-governing countries it is a recognised duty of the State to promote home industries, protecting them to the utmost extent needed against outside competition. "The most powerful instrument which a Government desirous of pursuing an active programme of industrial development can employ," observe the Government of India in their Despatch on Constitutional Reforms, "is the customs tariff". India is as yet without this powerful means of industrial development. For want of it, she is obliged to rely on propaganda to persuade merchants on the one hand to refrain from selling videshi cloth and the people on the other not to buy and use foreign cloth. Thanks to the great national awakening and especially to the self-sacrificing zeal with which the women of India have thrown themselves into the movement, the former propaganda has succeeded in bringing about a great and steady decrease in the imports of piecegoods. Scores of women nurtured in the loving care of parents, brothers and husbands, have renounced without regret the protection of their homes and cheerfully accepted the restraints of jail life administered by officials who are strangers to them and often strangers to the sacred and deep-rooted sentiments of Indian society. The necessity for their sacrifice arises out of their fear that merchants cannot be relied upon to forego a chance of making a profit, however much they may be convinced that what is gain to them is loss to the country.

The Bombay Swadeshi League has been considering how this distressing state of things can be avoided and if it can in any way help to mitigate, if not put an end to it altogether. This, it seems to it, can be done in two ways open to the League within its constitution as a non-political body. The first is to disabuse the merchants of the illusion that their trade has suffered principally owing to the political movement for the boycott of foreign cloth. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji and Mr. Walchand Hirachand, have shown recently that the political movement is only slightly responsible for the trade depression and that if it was closed down to-day, the situation, so far as the merchants are concerned, will not be any better. But few merchants are economists, and it is difficult for them to realise that with the purchasing power of the agriculturist, that is, the great mass of the population, at its present low level, they cannot expect to make large sales of cloth, swadeshi or foreign in the country.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PURCHASERS.

The only logic which will come home to them is the logic of fact. The Bombay Swadeshi League is convinced that if the cloth dealers were perfectly free to dispose of their goods, their difficulties will not be materially decreased. But there is the danger that, owing to the dumping methods followed by foreign manufacturers, the little demand for cloth that there is may be deflected from swadeshi to videshi cloth. This is a danger which must be guarded against. The zealous efforts of Indian women have averted this danger so far, but these cannot and should not be indefinitely prolonged. There is a simple way in which each one of us can cooperate to consolidate the results attained so far and permanently direct Indian demand to Indian cloth. The rich people in the country are a minute fraction of the population and, besides, however rich a man may be, there is a strict limit to the quantity of food or clothes he can use up. The masses have little to spend even on food, and they can spare still less for clothing. Ex-King Amanullah of Afghanistan when he was in Bombay was struck most of all by the scanty clothing of the people as compared with his subjects. The largest part of the demand for cloth comes from the middle classes who are, in India as elsewhere, the backbone of society. These are literate and keenly sensitive to promptings of patriotism. They can understand the vital importance of fostering home industries. They have realised the humiliation of service in businesses which cut across their national sentiments. It is in their power to give the cause, which the Bombay Swadeshi League is established to advance, their most powerful support, by pledging themselves to purchase every yard of cloth they need from Swadeshi production only, regarding the diversion of a single rupee to foreign cloth as a sin against the nation. It is to them, then, that this appeal is primarily made, and the League is confident that it will meet with a ready and prompt response.

K. NATARAJAN,
President,
The Bombay Swadeshi League.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL VOLUNTEERS JAILED

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

Dal. He, therefore, convicted him on the first charge only under Section 17, Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused did not participate in the trial.

CAPT. MODAK JAILED.

Sjt. V. R. Modak, Captain of the Central Camp of the Hindustani Seva Dal, was then charged under Section 17, Clauses 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Inspector Chowdhary gave evidence to show that the accused was the Captain of the Seva Dal and that he managed the Central Camp at Ambewadi.

The Magistrate accepted the evidence and sentenced the accused on the first count to six months' rigorous imprisonment and on the second count six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 150 or, indefault, further three months' imprisonment, the substantive sentences to run concurrently. If the fine is not paid the aggregate sentence comes to nine months' hard labour.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY POLICE.

During the trial Sjt. Modak alleged that the police severely assaulted his volunteers during the raid on November 16. "They brought 'mawalis' and hammered some of the volunteers in our own room", he said.

MR. NOOR MAHOMED

—:o:—

Reduced To "C" Class

Mr. Noor Mahomed, President of the Bombay "War Council," has been reduced to "C" class although he was given "B" class by the Magistrate. He was removed yesterday to Yeravda Prison.

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AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

FEARS OF HEAVY TENDERS.

Some Southern Selling.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

A further fall of 5 to 13 points was recorded in New York cotton futures yesterday on general long liquidation and some Southern selling influenced by fears of heavy tenders against December option. The ginning report will be issued to-day in the United States of America. The statistical situation shows no improvement and the visible supply is steadily increasing. Trade demand continues far below the into sight figures. As a result of this bearish aspect prices are gradually giving way and at the moment there seems to be no factor which will check the declining tendency of prices. Overproduction of raw materials is having its effect in depressing prices and the abnormal depression is discouraging any buying movement. Those who are inclined to look for higher prices, evidently forget that all commodities are selling at a low level and all efforts to sustain prices even by the richest Government of the World have failed to create any desired effect. Reducing purchasing power and stringency of money have upset all calculations and those students of economics who looked for a revival in the general trade find themselves in a wrong box. Not only large stocks but reduced consumption is telling on the present state of cotton. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 10.90c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices further suffered a fall of 11 points to 10.60c

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 4 points but absence of demand and increased selling lost a portion of the rise and the market closed at a rise of 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 5 points to 6.02 and sales amounted to 4000 bales.

Empire cotton futures gained 1 to 2 points. Sakel Egyptian futures declined 1 point but Uppers closed at a rise of 3 points.

CREAM ON SHORT SIDE REMOVED.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

"Market continues to be without a definite trend, though trade interests show inclination to buy on moderate breaks. Intended heavy notices in December New York contracts are causing liquidation but the prices in New York and New Orleans being in parity with Southern markets and sufficiently large premiums for distant months should induce holders to withdraw most of the notices. We adhere to our opinion that most of the well-known statistical and economic factors have removed the "cream" on the "short" side and prefer moderate purchases around 11 Cents for March New York"

MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS.

Cloth and Yarns. Although these markets keep fairly well posted with prices, no serious buying has been attempted. Quotations this week are unchanged as follows:—

This Week:—

20's Water Bundles 9 1/8—10 1/8 d per lb

30's Water Bundles 10¼—11¼ d. (Liverpool Spot 5.97)

40's Mule Bundles 11 3/8—13 5/8 d per lb

Egyptian 60's 16¼—19¼d per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January Highest 11.11 (12-10 p.m.)

New York January Lowest 10.94 (2-58 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their friends:—

Liverpool—

New York cables, cotton expect large tenders but will be taken up quickly

New York—

Very steady during the forenoon. Business mostly transferring December to distant deliveries. Declined during the afternoon owing to liberal selling on New Orleans account. Cotton goods market quiet and demand moderate. Yarn market barely steay

New York—

Market is without any special feature. Long liquidating in the near months. Moderate hedge sales offset by Farm Board buying orders against sales of spot cotton.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 20th instant (5-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson.—

"Continue prefer Bull side, feeling that better tone is developing not only in cotton but in many other commodities as well."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents cabled on 20th instant:—

8-45 p.m.: New York market eased on long liquidation of near positions

Reuter: New York market was nervous and irregular on possible heavy tenders. Prices declined on liquidation and Southern selling.

Approximate difference between markets—

Liverpool May (Expected) eq. 6.07

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 198 eq. 4.49

Difference 158 pts eq. Rs. 69

New York May (Close) 11.54 eq. 5.77

Broach A/M (Expected) Rs. 198 eq. 4.49

Difference 128 pts eq. Rs 56

Liverpool-New York—

(At Liverpool close) Jan 64, May 60 (American points)

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool Nov 20.

December close at s 4/10 1/8d up 1/8

March close at s 4/11 5/8d up 3/4

May close at s 5/1 1/8d up 1d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

December per bushel dol 73 1/2 up 3/8

March per bushel dol 75 1/4 up 1 1/4

May per bushel dol 77 up 1

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

February 10.58—7

March 10.70—7

Buenos Aires Linseed Cable:—

"Better undertone due to covering by "shorts". Advance may go somewhat further. Advise taking profit with a view to reselling on advances."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov 20.

December	10.83—06
January	10.95—13
December (New Contract)	10.82—07
January (New Contract)	10.95—12
March (New Contract)	11.27—10
May (New Contract)	11.55—09
July (New Contract)	11.72—08
January New Closing Range	10.94/10.95
Middling Spot	10.90—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov 20

December	10.85—03
January	11.03—07
Middling Spot	10.60—1[illegible]

New York, Nov 20.

New York 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January (New Contract)	11.10
March (New Contract)	11.38
May (New Contract)	11.66
New York Noon Call—	
January (New Contract)	11.10
March (New Contract)	11.38
May (New Contract)	11.66

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov 20.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 37000 bales

Days exports to Great Britain nil

Day's exports to the Continent 3000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool Nov 20

	Opening	Closing
November		5.77 plus 01
December		5.79—
January	5.89	5.87 plus 01
February		5.91 plus 01
March	6.02	6.00 plus 01
April		6.04 plus 01
May	6.15	6.13 plus 01
June		6.17 plus 01
July	6.24	6.23 plus 01
August		6.26 plus 01
September		6.29 plus 01
October	6.35	6.33 plus 01
November		6.36 plus 01
Middling Spot		6.02 plus 05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool Nov 20

Sales at Liverpool 4900 bales

Sales on Speculation 100 bales

Sales of East Indian Cotton 300 bales

A. S. DIAS & CO.

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"The Challenge Suit"

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades. Inspection invited.

	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/
Indian Royal Office Suit C. T.	10.
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Following a decline of 12 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 198/4 for Broach A.M. delivery. There was scattered covering which resulted in a rise of annas eight. Later on some buying by Mahajan operators added to the improvement and prices reached a level of Rs. 199/4. Liverpool opening cables were 6 points down. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

READY COTTON SALES.

Broach A-M.	200
Oomra D-J.	168/8
Oomra March	165
Bengal D-J.	138
Bengal March	142

Bombay, Nov. 21.

79	Japan Cotton Harij	183
100	Do. Shirpur	161
61	Do. Dhulia	161
100	Do. Barwaha	163
69	A. Damodar Dholera	178
25	Do. Akola	154
200	Do. Manavadhar	187½
54	Do. Ujjain	165
75	G. G. Kesha & Malkapur	161
48	Toyo Mankwa Kapadvang	186½
23	Do. Verabal	151
109	Ralli Bros. Khandwa	160 1/2
100	Bombay & Co. Kanoj	148
100	P. Crystal & Co. Dhamangaon	140
100	Nisho & Co. Arvi	167

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Wheat May	3 3 9
Linseed May	6 10 0
Castorseed	6 8 0
Cottonseed	2 9 0
Groundnuts	6 7 0
Teelseed	8 10 0
Rapseed	6 4 0
Mahooraseed	5 4 0
Myrabolams	22 0 0
Poppyseed	9 12 0

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 442/ per ton.

Filtered Tilseed Oil Ready Rs. 24/ per case of 84 lbs.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 29/3 Highest Rs. 30/3/6 Closing Rs. 30/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb-Opening Rs. 29/12 Highest Rs. 30/4 Closing Rs. 30/1/6

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London Nov 20

Total Bullion	£159,000,000
Public Deposits	£17,800.000
Other deposits	£92,400,000
Government Securities	
	£33.400,000
Other Securities	£29,300,000
Notes and Coin	£65,200,000
Notes in Circulation	
	£353,700,000

Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities 59.18 per cent

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Nov 20

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending November 19th gives the total note circulation at 74,698,000,000 francs, a decrease of 11,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool Nov 20

Scinde Fully Good	3.80
Scinde Fine	4.05
Scinde Superfine	4.10
Bengal Good	3.55
Bengal Fully Good	3.30
Bengal Fine	4.05
Oomra Good	3.75
Oomra Fully Good	4.05
Oomra Fine	4.35
Broach Fully Good	4.45
Broach Fine	4.70
Broach Superfine	4.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool Nov 20

November	8.78
December	8.70
January	8.73
March	8.84
May	8.99
July	9.13
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	9.65

PARSI PLAY AT OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Last Performances Of "Yazdegar Shehriar"

The Parsi Historical play "Yezdegar Shehriar" staged in Gujarati by the Parsi Elphinsone Dramatic Company has run into over 25 performances with packed audiences at the Opera House.

As the company is leaving for Calcutta by a special train on 24th November, it will give its last three performances this week-end. There will be two shows on Saturday, at 3 p.m. and 9 p.m., followed by a farewell performance on Sunday afternoon at 3 p.m. Miss Nonnie Shield the Beauty Queen of England for 1927, plays the leading role of Queen of Persia, while about 20 other European girls are included in the cast. A large variety of dances is a special feature of the play which also contains some remarkable scenic effects produced by a "magic fountain" operated by a German technical expert. Miss Patience Cooper, the well-known cinema star, also has a prominent part in the play.

REFUSAL TO HANDLE RUSSIAN GRAIN

—:o:—

Aberdeen Merchants To Be Put To Test.

The steamer Marlwood arrived at Aberdeen yesterday, with a cargo of Russian oats from Leningrad. A few weeks ago local merchants, in response to an appeal by the branch of the Farmers' Union, decided not to handle Russian grain. Part of the cargo is to be discharged to-day, but it is understood that the merchants are to adhere to the decision. Representatives of farmers and merchants are to meet on Friday to discuss the situation—"Manchester Guardian".

SEALED COCOANUT SENT AS BOMB!

SURAT, Nov. 20.

A handbill over the signature of Shishir Roy, styling himself as a member of Republican Army, was stuck on an electric lamp post near Kelapith Bridge.

"ON PAIN OF DEATH"

"We have learnt that the attached property of the non-co-operators who are in gaol is to be auctioned on 20th November. No Hindu Muslim or Parsi, especially those who remained aloof from the non-co-operation movement, should participate in the auction and purchase any goods. Anyone purchasing goods after this notice will be dealt with severely and finally executed."

JOKE ON POLICE

It is understood that yesterday a sealed cocoanut wrapped in cloth which was made to appear as a bomb was found near the City Police Station. The Police opened the mock bomb and found it contained some rubbish. The Police took no notice of it.—A. P.

Sir Hugh Lansdowne Stephenson, the Governor of Bihar and Orissa, visited the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, later awarded the diplomas and certificates of the school to the successful candidates of the session 1929-30 in presence of the Governing Body of the School and a distinguished gathering.

PURCHASE

SWADESHI GOODS

Leather Beltings, and Chrome and Leather Laces for Mills.

Chrome Washers and Hydraulic Leathers for Gins,

Harness Leathers, Bark, White and Waxed Chrome Sole Leathers

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Chrome Upper Leathers

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ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

HAS BEEN HELD OVER UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE,

BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

"CHRONICLE" STATEMENT EVOKES DEBATE IN CORPORATION

Retrenchment On Staff Salaries: Proposals Invited

A statement in the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding drastic retrenchment in the Government expenditure evoked a lengthy debate in the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. Dr. A. G. Viegas had tabled a resolution which in his absence was moved by Mr. M. A. Karanjawala that the attention of the Standing Committee and the Commissioner be invited to the following extract from the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 12th September, 1930, with the heading "Drastic Retrenchment in Government Expenditure" and they be requested to submit proposals on similar lines regarding reduction in the salaries of all Municipal officers and servants with the exception of those who are drawing Rs. 200 (two hundred) and under. That they be requested to report within a month.

DRASTIC RETRENCHMENT IN GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE.

Extract from the "Bombay Chronicle" above referred to:—

Ministers' Number to be Reduced to 2.

The "Chronicle" understands that in view of the financial position of the Presidency the Government of Bombay have decided to reduce the number of Ministers from three to two though the number of Executive Councillors will remain as it is to-day.

The "Chronicle" also understands that with the consent of the Secretary of State, salaries of all Government servants will be reduced according to following schedule:—

Salaries between 100 and 200 5 per cent.

Salaries between 200 and 500 10 per cent.

Salaries between 500 and 1,500 15 per cent.

Salaries between 1,500 20 per cent.

Salaries below Rs. 100 will remain untouched.

DRASTIC CUTS IN OFFICIALS' ALLOWANCES PROPOSED.

Dr. J. A. Collaco seconded the proposition.

Sir V. A. Dabholkar sympathised with the poor middle class people who would be thrown out of work if they were retrenched. He therefore suggested increased taxation. As a landlord, he said, increased taxation would affect him, but he preferred that instead of retrenchment of the poor clerks.

Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavle emphasised cutting down top-heavy expenditure which had gone tremendously high since some time past. If taxes were increased, he warned the house, the tax-payers would resort to Non-co-operation.

Prof. V. G. Rao suggested making [illegible] cuts in the allowances of officials rather than retrenching on poor clerks' salaries.

Dr. J. V. Vora thought it would be enough to draw the attention of the Standing Committee to the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" as no useful purpose would be served to ask for a report from that body as the budget estimates were already considered and all the retrenchments necessary were effected.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar thought that there was plenty of scope for retrenchment without touching the staff. He did not think it worth while to retrench clerical staff of Rs. 60-150 per month grade. Besides the Standing Committee had already revised various grades and the only way out was to make retrenchment as they had done in case of the engineering department.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said they had not to look to the amount of wages they paid but to the real wages they paid. Since 1929 he said wages were soaring high while prices of commodities were falling down. He thought 10 to 15 per cent. cut in the salaries of the superior staff would not affect them much.

PREMATURE SAYS COMMISSIONER.

Mr. R. A. Gole challenged Mr. Jamnadas' statement and asked him to compare what he paid for a cup of tea in a hotel now to what he paid in 1929.

If the superior staff was to be retrenched, he said, it should start with the Commissioner's salary.

The Municipal Commissioner said retrenchment was wrong in principle and was also premature. The proposal of retrenchment was before the Standing Committee for the past few days and it was premature to discuss it in the Corporation at present. As it happened all the world over, so it was in the Bombay Municipality, that a large number of men were employed through the influence of friends, relatives or some influential men. Some of them were superfluous while others required superannuation. It was the superfluous and superannuated staff which required retrenchment and not the all-round staff in the Municipality. There were a number of men who gave value for the money they received and to reduce their salaries by any per cent. unnecessarily would create discontent.

The proposition was put to vote and carried by a large majority.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

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December 1928 and 1929 Examinations at Madras Centre and that in 6 months against two years in other Colleges is

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N.B.—(1) First batch C. S. 1931 December Examination Starts on November 20, 1930. Admissions to students of S. S. L. C. and Matric open for a month more. (2) Postal Tuition—our Special Line. (3) C. S. is equal to Indian B.A., for admission to English Degree Courses in Colombo, Singapore and England.

BOYCOTT OF THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 8.)

ment at a time in their discretion. Government had secured an irresponsible Government in the meanwhile to govern in defiance of the declared wishes of the people. Soon after "Responsible Government" was interpreted to be "not incompatible with a legislature with limited or restricted powers". The promise to be given effect to in some indefinite future thus became one of only "a restricted or limited character". The fulfilment of this promise began to wear the shade of fulfilment of the Act of 1833 and the proclamation of 1858 and at one time it became doubtful whether the promised revision of the Act of 1919 would result in progression or retrogression.

BROKEN PLEDGES.

In 1928 England's pledges were as little fulfilled as nature and circumstances could possibly permit. Successive Indian National Congresses with Sir Tanjore Madhavrao, Pherozeshah Mehta, Telang, Surendranath Bannerji, Gokhale, Sinha, Pandit Madan Mohan, Motilal, Das and Mahatma Gandhi continuously reiterated their grievances but the salt tax, combination of the Judicial and Executive, absence of Military Colleges, excessive Military expenses inadequacy of educational grants, Technical education, the Indian Civil Services, Arms Act, Land Revenue, Exchange,—all these grievances of 1885 continued to press on the whole with perhaps even greater weight than before. In the mean time the annual drain of some 30 crores of rupees had continued side by side with the exhaustion of the people by ruin of old arts and handicrafts, without substitution of new manufactures and industries in their stead, with the friendly help and encouragement of the Government. The result was that till lately, from one end of a great city to another you would look in vain for a pin, a needle, thread, paper or pen-knife, a decent toy or sweet for a child, or the ordinary requirements of life, made in India. Then again 5 millions continued to die from starvation and 30-40 million families eked out their existence on insufficient food. It was the redress of these grievances, they had so far sought, and it it was sought by petitions and respectful representations. Redress was not granted. Petitions had failed. 40 years proved them fruitless. The next stages evolved. They must have the power to decide their own vital questions. They could not trust the Rulers. The power was required not for uniforms and golds epaulets nor emoluments, it was required for the welfare of the people to save them from death and starvation. It bore the character of duty and religion. The cry was for Dominion Status, and if not granted, why then, not less, but more—Independence, their Birthright, must in duty be claimed. Reflection will show that this was a natural and inevitable result in evolution.

(To Be Continued.)

ASSOCIATION OF AFGHAN CONSUL

INVESTIGATIONS SET AFOOT

The Afghan Consulate, Bombay has issued the following for publication:—

"The latest information in respect of the assassination of Mir Mohamed Hashim Khan, Afghan Consul General at Tashkand, near Ashqabad, indicate that necessary investigation is being done to find the assassin of the Consul-General."—A. P.

BOMBAY PUSH-BIKE HERO REACHES RANGOON

—:o:—

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

A Parsi young man F. J. Davar of Bombay and G. Sztavjanik of Vienna who are cycling round the world have arrived at Rangoon completing 62,000 miles. Davar left Bombay in 1924 and met Sztavjanik the same year in Vienna. Since then have been cycling together. They intend shortly to leave overland for Calcutta from where they will proceed to Bombay which they hope to reach in three months.—A. P.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE RS. 2 per dozen.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, but complete cure in one week. PRICE RS. 3.

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE RS. 2 Per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., PRICE RS. 3 ONLY.

TILA DILRUBA (Regd.) Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times. PRICE RS. 2 ONLY

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(Dacca), Bengal.

EAST AFRICA AND ASIATICS.

ANTI-ASIATIC POLICY TO FAVOUR LOCAL COLONISTS

The Oriental problem in East Africa is somewhat different so far as Japanese are concerned, for it is a triangular question among the British, Indians and natives, in which the last named have no voice. It is primarily a matter of colonial policy of the British Empire influenced, as in elsewhere, by the claims and interests of local colonists. Dr. Ujiro Oyama, who recently returned from his commission, investigating the commercil possibilities between Japan and the East African colonies, gives an interesting account on the question. But inasmuch as our interests there in this triangular difficulty are indirect, we shall be satisfied with but a few remarks.

So far as Kenya is concerned, the British occupied it in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, prompted by the benevolent missionary desire. Its apparent objective was to enlighten it and make it the prosperous Kenya of the natives and incidentally make it a desirable source of British trade. However, if Sir Charles Eliot, who was the Governor of the colony (1901-4) was reflecting the attitude of his Government, it was an exact duplication of that of the early American colonists in relation to their aboriginal Indians. The colonial masters, held that the backward people were not to monopolize the rich resources unused, and that it devolves on them as their providential mission to exploit the new land, which originally was thought to be of no value.

With that end in view the Government rearranged the habitations of the natives and designated their reservations., As a collorary to this, the Governor opened the fertile high plateau for the settlement of Europeans and encouraged the immigration of Britishers. It was at this stage the Oriental problem makes its first appearance. For in order to assure the priority of Europeans, the Asiatics were excluded in 1906 from the newly opened area.

The reason assigned to this action was the protection of the natives. Since then several anti-Asiatic measures have been introduced. But due to the strenuous objection from the Indian Government, they have not been placed on the statute books. They have taken different forms at different times including the proposals of segregation and prohibition of Oriental immigration.

COLONIAL OFFICE STATEMENT OF 1923

In 1923 when a serious controversy arose between the Colony and India, it was claimed by the East African Government that it was primarily the question of Arrica for Africans, and if the interests of the natives and immigrants were to conflict, these of the former must prevail. It has its force of argument. But as a matter of fact the conflict in question was between those of the immigrants from Europe and India, majority of whom were the members of the same Empire.

In response to a strong protest from the Indian Government, the British Colonial Office made a statement which said in part:

"Only in extreme circumstances could His Majesty's Government contemplate legislation designed to exclude from a British Colony immigrants from any other part of the British Empire. Such racial discrimination in immigration regulations, whether specific or implied, would not be in accord with the general policy of His Majesty's Government!.....But immigration would be restricted for economic reasons in order to protect the African natives."

Now there has been arranged a sort of gentlemen's agreement' between East Africa and India. No law exists prohibiting the Asiatics as such from purchasing land or landed interest. But each real estate transaction must receive the Governmental sanction which is not forthcoming in case the "party of the second part" happens to be an Asiatic.

Neither are there any discriminatory immigration laws against the Asiatics as such in other East African Colonies such as Tanganyka or Uganda. But how they shall apply their immigration prohibitory provision, "Those who are recognized as undesirables" will be of great interest to us. We shall watch with especial and keen interest the immigration development in the Tanganyka Mandated Territory which was accepted by the British Empire to govern it to "the sacred trust of civilization."

HUMILIATION OF ORIENTALS

These discriminatory regulations are quite annoying and a source of humiliation to the peoples of the Orient. In these days of international relationships and world organism, it must be admitted that society can only advance through the recognition and application of international fairness and justice. Unfair and unjust discrimination is not to be justified much less to be encouraged, although it may be necessary to overlook or tolera'e it temporarily; for reality cannot be ignored though ideals must not be forgotten.

So our answer to Mr. Johnson is this: the situation in the British Empire is somewhat different from that of his country. While it must be observed that all of the self-governing British Dominions and Colonies actually discriminate against the Oriental peoples such discrimination has operated with less offense as a matter of practice. Because:

Firstly, it was in a measure, offset by the fairness, dexterity and consderation displayed in the dealings of Great Britain with Japan.

Secondly, the interests involved in the discriminations within the British Empire are or rather have been insignivcant as compared with those between America and Japan.

Thirdly, none of these British Colonies adhered to the British-Japanese treaties except Canada which concluded her special arrangements with Japan, and which were on the whole strictly observed on both sides. Japan can hardly protest seriously to the countries with which she has no formal treaties even though her own people were discriminated against. For diplomatic machinery can only be brought to play successfully where there is a legal claim.

Fourthly, the Colonies and Dominions have always sought a prior understanding through the Governments concerned. Moreover, they have never failed to take Japan into their confidence, and have enlisted her co-operation.

Lastly, because of distance and remoteness in interests between our country and the British Colonies and Dominions the question of national rivalry never entered into their relationships. Hence the difficulties could be checked within reason which has no control over nationalism. Nor do we look there for any peculiar freak of political circumstances that will treat a sacred understanding like a scrap of paper.

Yet we are far from being satisfied with the present situation of the migration relationships between this country and the British Colonies and Dominions, and the treatment of our countrymen in these territories, especially within the confines of the Member-States of the League of Nations. We may have no direct treaties with them. But we are all full-fledged Members of the League, enjoying the same rights and responsiblities solemnly pledged as ours, among which the High Contracting Parties greed "to promote international co-operation and achieve international peace and security by their prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations.... We hope that petty and pinpricking discriminations in the British Colonies and Dominions will soon cease. In this we shall look not now so much to Britain as to the Geneva organization which the Colonies and Dominions have maintained that they would support, to furnish the new inspiration in the solution of difficult problems that lie dormant within the boundaries of these young countries of the West.

Convicted 13 Times In 10 Years

Political Workers Record.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

Sj. Narendranarayan Chakraberty of Pabna, who had been convicted on May 6 last, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, was released from Alipur Central Jail on Tuesday last. Ever since he resorted to hunger-strike in July last with Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose and other leaders, his health has completely broken down and he is very weak. He has been convicted altogether thirteen times for more or less similar offences, during the last ten years.—"Tribune."

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This TABLE BUTTER which has been produced from fresh PASTEURISED MILK under ideal hygienic conditions untouched in the POLSON MODEL DAIRY
PASTEURISED
A NAND under scientific EUROPEAN SUPERVISION is guaranteed to be perfectly Pure and natural and free from any adulteration
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It's 98% energy food. Refuse Substitutes.

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THE BEST IN THE EAST AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST FROM THE WEST.

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

INFALLIBLE-QUICK-PERFECT REMEDY FOR

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This wonderful powder immediately relieves and quickly and perfectly cures all sorts of organic troubles, nervous debility, unusual weakness, palpitation of the heart, irregularities of bowels, sleeplessness, loss of vigour and strength, etc., etc. It also cures safely and perfectly all sorts of female ills so common to the sex now-a-days. Leucorrhoea, Spermatorrhoea, Bad Smell, Pains, etc., etc., are cured very promptly. Proper directions sent with medicine. Trial order solicited. A single phial will convince the patient.

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"INIQUITOUS & SHAMEFUL"

Mr. Mahomed Yakub On Balfour Declaration.

MORADABAD, Nov. 15.

Moulvi Mohamed Yakub, ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, gave the following statement to the Associated Press in regard to the present British policy in Palestine:—

'The Wall Street financier of New York have again succeeded in influencing the British Cabinet to revert to the same old policy of injustice to the Arabs in Palestine. It is a pity that the recent declaration of the British Cabinet has again been twisted and meanings not originally intended are given to words in order to satisfy the Jewish aspirations. The Balfour Declaration, which stands condemned in the eyes of the civilised world, is again being brought to the forefront. Mr. Baldwin and Sir Austen Chamberlain seem to be extremely solicitous of keeping their promises to the Jews, howsoever unjust they might be to the Arabs, forgetting quite conveniently their own solemn promises and treaties with them which enabled them to win the Great War.

'The truth is that the Balfour Declaration is most iniquitous and shameful and a blot on British statesmanship and fair-play and unless it is immediately repealed there can be no peace in Palestine as well as the entire Muslim world. The Jewish immigration must permanently stop. The present-day world-wide movement of liberation can only be met with by granting already pledged right of self-determination to the Palestine Arabs, otherwise the consequences must be disastrous. A heavy responsibility lies upon the Government of India to communicate the Muslim feelings to the British Cabinet.'—"Leader."

C. P. EDUCATION MINISTER TENDERS RESIGNATION.

To Continue Office Till New Elections.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 19.

Hon. P. C. Bose has tendered resignation of his Ministership of the Education Department in C.P. The Governor asked him to continue office until the election was completed and it is possible to take up the question by the new ministry. Mr. Bose agreed to this course.

Four volunteers were arrested on Monday while picketing and were sentenced to six months' rigorous each. The Mahal Merchants Association passed a resolution requesting the Municipal Councillors to move a vote of censure against the Vice-president Mr. Pradhan Ex-M.L.C. for his ungentlemanly behaviour to lady volunteers at the polling stations on the 10th inst. the election day.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, November 14.

	Season to-date	This week	Corresponding Season Week 1929-30	1929-30
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,625	603	8,305	615 bales.
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	1,507	154	2,473	217 bales
Exports from U. S. ports	2,682	202	2,767	233 bales.
Of which to Japan	312	23	370	44 bales.
Of which to China	136	10	60	6 bales.
Of which to Great Britain	468	43	516	48 bales.
Of which to Germany	810	34	810	58 bales.
Stock at New York		229	..	100 bales.
Stock at U. S. ports		3,942	..	2,503 bales.
Stock at U. S. interior towns		1,684	..	1,403 bales.
World's visible supply		9,440	..	7.617 bales.
Of which American cotton		7,616	..	5,390 bales.
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	3,106	306	4,401	401 bales.
Receipts at U. S. ports	5,256	380	5,073	365 bales.

N. B—All figures are in thousands.

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Best, Genuine, Artistic and attractive Photo Lockets in Round or Oval Shape, Black and White or Sepia Colour and Small or Large size, Mirrors, Medallions, Buttons etc., of:—

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BOMBAY No. 4

Sample set of Six Dozen Lockets, Buttons with Mirror and Medallion will be sent for Rs. 6 only FREE of Postage.

Quotations on application.

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Policies which are not entitled to our usual automatic protection but in respect of which at least full one year's premium have been paid will be *automatically* kept alive for one year from the date of lapse if holders of such policies are convicted for political offence.

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A FEW WOMEN

are lucky and are born with the regular delicate features that constitute beauty, but beauty does not depend on this alone; any woman can be beautiful if she will take the trouble to care for her skin. Even the woman that is born beautiful must care for her skin if she wishes to retain her beauty, while a good well cared for skin will make an ugly woman good looking.

The best way of caring for the skin is to massage every night with a good greasy toilet cream and supplement this by the use of a good vanishing cream during the day; the best of all preparations for this purpose are:—

OATINE CREAM
for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW
for day use

The use of these will enhance and preserve the beauty of any woman.

Use also Oatine Shampoo Powder, the best of all cleansing and beautifying the hair—made in two kinds, for dry or greasy hair.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture or packing.

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AMERICAN INTEREST IN INDIA.

India's Cause Gaing New Strength.

Dr. Sudhindra Bose wrties in "Hindu".—

IOWA, Oct. 11.

The informed political observers of the United States seem to be of the opinion that the struggle in India is gathering to it the sympathy of mankind: the cause of India is gaining new strength. The present policy of repression and coercion, the imperial temper of the Simon report, and the consummate indifference in British thought to Mahatma Ghandi have aroused in the liberal world a feeling of compassion for India's sufferings.

Americans who had hoped against hope that good will come out of the Simon Commission are now in despair. They find not a word in its report to cheer. It offers not the least measure of responsible government in India at present. It is true that the Commission favours a federated government of a sort but, authority and power that really counts is not for Indians. Englishmen still cling hard to their archaic prejudices and practices.

All hope for the success of the Round Table Conference to begin soon is abondoned. It begins to be evident that this London conference may cajole the Moderates and Liberals into agreeing to half-settlements and quarter-solutions; but there can be no geuine adjustment, no solid settlement of things in India, unless the Indian National Congress is satisfied. To find the way to satisfy the Congress leaders is the genuine solution of the Indian question, the real nobility. The American press, which tries to assay the Indian situation in terms of fairness and justice is frankly dejected. All that one can gather from the present trend of Ameri- better time ahead for India uncan opinion is that there is no til worse times come and pass. It may be that the Indian nationalist movement will show an astonishing vitality.

The Gandhi Birthday Celebration Dinner, held at New York Town Hall Club, was a great success. Covers were laid for three hundred guests. Dr. John Haynes Holmes was the toastmaster The speakers included C. F. Andrews, Mrs. Jane S. Bryan, Syud Hossain, Haridas T. Muzumdar, Besanta Koomor Roy, J. T. Sunderland and Miss. Blanche Watson. The speeches were well balanced, and marked by great enthuusiasm. If the the British imperialists could hear them, they would doubtless have new nighmares.

America and England will be linked by radio to-morrow morning when Marquis of Zetland, "one of the loremost autherrities on the government of England's empire in the East" will go on the air. Lord Zetland, the ex-Governor of Bengal (1917) and author of "The Life of Lord Curzon", will speak from London through an international broadcast on 'The Problem of India' to the invisible audience of the United States. The Columbia Broadcasting System of New York is responsible for carrying this English propaganda to America. One can easily guess what mylord will say on the Indian situation. His address will do little to banish prejudice and ignorance concerning India from American minds There are considerable elements in this country which are slavish and subservient in their admiration for everything English. They regard truth as only a local product, an English product. To these colonial-minded Americans, the address of Lord Zetland will no doubt come as a manna from heaven.

AN AMERICAN PHILOSOPHER ON INDIAN CIVILISATION.

In contrast to the unfriendliness that has been shown to India by some of the rabid pro-English Americans are the views of one of the ablest and most discerning of the representative American intellectuals, Dr. Will Durant. A former Professor of Philosophy at Columbia University and publicist of note, Will Durant has just returned from six months' visit to India. He has travelled there with both open eyes and an open mind, and his interpretation of Indian social, political and economic institutions and conditions is not only refreshingly free from prejudice, but reveals a rare understanding of realities. In Mr. Durant we have an impressive example of what the strong and lucid mind of the intellectual America will see and produce when it is free from old European prejudices and is directed vigorously to the conditions of the Eastern world. "I went to India," he said to me the other day, "with intellectual curiosities, I return with a passionate feeling for India's freedom."

Dr. Will Durant is the author of two books, "The Story of Philosophy" and "The Mansions of Philosophy" which have brought philosophy from the cloud to the plain people peopls. These two volumes have been sold in this country by millions. He is also a distinguished platform speaker. He is known everywhere and his words are listened to with respect by all thinking people.

Dr. Durant gave a lecture on India this week at the Community Church Auditorium of New York City. It was his first public utterance on this subject of India since his recent return from that country. He was greeted by a large audince. His address was an intellectual treat. It was in the highest degree outspoken, courageous, and a powerful plea for self-rule in India.

Space limitations forbid a generous quotation as Dr. Durant's notable address deserves; but let me first reproduce a part of his discussion of Indian civilisation, a misunderstanding of which is one of the chief deterrents of those relations of understanding and co-operation which ought to exist between India and the United States. "The people of India, said Mr. Durant," are of the same race as ourselves. Indo-Europeans; they have essentially Eurapean features. India is probably the home of the Indo-European race, and certainly the Though the Village Community of European and early American democratic institutions. Mother India is in a sense the mither of us all.

"The civilization of India is 5,000 years old. Recent excavations at Mohenjo Daru reveal a civilization 3,500 B. C. with great cities, comfortable homes, industries, and everything from bathrooms and plumbing to jewellery and statuary, betokening a social condition superior to that prevailing in contemporary Babylonia and Egypt. In 700 B. C. there was a great civilization centering at Taxila in Punjab. When Alexander invaded India in 326 B. C. his historian, Magasthenes, reported his astonishment at finding a people quite as civilized and artistic as the Greeks—and this was when Greek civilisation was at its height. At no time in recorded history has India been without a high civilization; from the days of Buddha in the fifth century B. C. through those of Chandra Gupta who turned back the Greek invasion, and Asoka, the most humane of emperors, down to the time when a high culture, wealth and art flourished at Vijayanagar in the South, and a still higher culture, wealth and art flourished under Akbar in the north.

"The civilization that was destroyed by British guns had lasted for fifty centuries, producing countless geniuses; saints from Buddha to Ramkrishna and Gandhi; philosophy from the Vedas to Schopenhauer and Bergson, Emerson and Thoreau and Keyserling, who take their lead, and for the most part acknowledge their derivation, from Hindu thought; poets from the Mahabharatta containing the Bhagavat-Gita down to Tagore who, of his subject land, made himself the most famous poet in the world; artists who built the great temples at Ellora, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Rangoon and Angokor, and the great palaces of the Moguls at Delhi, Agra and Fatehpur-Sikri. This, evidently, was not a minor civilization produced by an inferior people. All in all it ranks in its achievements with the highest civilization in history. Many scholars would call it the highest of all. When in 1803 the British besieged the Fort at Agra, and the cannon struck the beautiful Taj Mahal, or Hall of Private Audience, the Indians surrendered to preserve the building. Who then were the civilized? The British conquest of India was the invasion and destruction of a high civilization by a trading company utterly without scruple or principle, careless of art and greedy of gain.

SELF-GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

There was a wistfulness of utterance which raised the audience to a higher altitude. In examining the present condition of India, Dr. Will Durant showed, point after point, that English rule is still with all its improvements, destroying Indian civilization and ruining the Indian people. "Taxes were never as high in India as they are now," he remarked. "In the midst of heart-breaking poverty the government treats itself at the cost of thousands of dispossessions, to new governmental buildings at Delhi, whose cost is staggering, and whose alien style is not only out of place, but almost an insult to the greatest builders since the Egyptians. Seven months of every twelve it transfers the capital, all its personnel and machinery, to vacation resorts in the mountains at an expense of many millions of dollars. From time to time it holds gorgeous Durbars, to overawe the people who pay for the ceremony tens of millions. The result is a stupendous national debt, which has increased from 7 million pounds in 1792 to 307 million in 1913. This alone clinches the whole Indian case. It pays to be free."

Quoting an outstanding American sociologist, Will Durant held that a subjection to a foreign yoke is one of the most potent causes of the decay of nations: "The British charge the Indian with lack of manliness; but it is the British who have driven it out of him by the power of the sword. And if there is a rebellion in India to day let us be glad, let every true Briton be glad, for it means that India is not quite dead, that the spirit of liberty is risen again, and that the Indian can be a man after all."

I leap to near the close of Mr. Durant's speech. He asked his fellow-citizens to imagine the condition of the United States if it had not freed in 1776 to direct its own government, its own economic life, its own tariff, its own trade, its own proportion of expenditure on education and army, its own administration of public sanitation. Where would the United States be to-day if it were ruled by England, as it is now ruling India? He concluded by an appeal to his countrymen which it is to be hoped will have the influence it merits. Let Dr. Will Durant himself speak:

"With us it is a matter of words and ideas: with the Indians it is now a matter of life and death One might ask an American to give his sympathy to those men out of simple loyalty to his own traditions, and out of gratitude for his own freedom; and yet all that I ask is that the American people should make an accurate study of the Indian struggle and the methods adopted for its prosecution. The Civil Disobedience movement is unique. If it succeeds, every moral ideal will be reinvigorated, and the age of cynicism and despondency in which we live will come to an end. What an opportunity for Ramsay MacDonald, to speak the healing word even though his enemies should then destroy him! What an opportunity for England to be England again, to stand once more for freedom and fair play: to save its empire by transforming it into a commonwealth of free nations!"

Dr. Durant is going to the lecture platform this winter to give a lecture on "The Case for India," far and wide. He has also written a book entitled, "The Case for India." It is being published by the well-known Simon and Schuster Company of New York City, and will be put on the market next week. Considering the vast popularity Dr. Durant enjoys, it is natural to expect that his book will have a very large circulation.

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MR. B. F. BARUCHA IN POONA

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" Misstatements.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

(Will you please publish the following letter a sent to the "Times".?)

Sir,—Under the attractive head lines: "B. F. Barucha thrown out (?) Poona Meeting," the "Times of India" has published a report from its own Poona correspondent, which, to say the least, is a tissue of misstatements from start to finish. Let us deal with it in the exact order they have appeared in the "Times of India" of the 15th instant.

(1) The "Times" says, that the Parsis (of Poona) had booked the Petit Hall in Poona City on the Armistice Day to hold a Memorial Services! Nothing of the kind. For, one Mr. R. D. Banaji had engaged the Petit Hall on the 11th instant for his own lecture on "Parsis and Loyalty."

(2) The "Times" says, that when the people arrived, they found the "Fort" occupied by me with the intention of preventing such a meeting! Not at all. For when this writer entered the Hall, it was fairly full; that he sat in one of the wings of the main Hall, and that he has never harboured the idea of breaking up any meeting.

(3) The "Times" further says that I told the "loyalists", that I was in possession of the Hall, and that I would retain it! Not a bit. I retained my seat at the expressed wish of the audience. And it was Mr. Banaji who claimed absolute possession of the Hall, and threatened to eject me and all those who interrupted him even slightly.

THROWN OUT OR WALKED OUT.

(4) The "Times" winds up by saying that the Parsis from all accounts did not hesitate to deal with me and ejected me from the Hall.—Nothing of the sort. It was Mr. Banaji, who ordered his three lieutenants to eject me. This (he was emboldened to do, as I continued my stay in the Hall on the distinct assurances given to me by the audience, that they would reman quiet and peaceful, and absolutely non-violent even if my person was touched. At the instance of Mr. Banaji his three men tried to lift my chair and then to drag me and push me. Seeing the audience enraged at this sight and an old lady and young men rushing to protect my person, I insisted on the latter to let me walk out, and this I did to avoid any scuffle. It is thus clear that it was not the audidence, but it was Mr. Banaji and his few friends who tried to eject me and that I was not thrown out, but that I walked out, to avert the trouble, which Mr. Banaji seemed bent on creating.

TIMES' STUDIED SILENCE!

But the "Times" is absolutely silent about the aftermath! As I walked out, ladies and gentlemen also withdrew from the Hall, but the majority of those who stayed on so reprimanded Mr. Banaji for his misdemeanour to me that he had to dissolve the meeting; and as he was leaving the Hall, he announced that he would hold another meeting under police protection, and that admission would be by cards! How the "Times" has so completely shielded Mr. Banaji, and how grossly it has misrepresented me, is clear from the above account.

THE ARMISTICE DAY.

Further, the "Times" has tried to make out that I had gone with the sole intention of breaking up a Memorial Service on Armistice Day! We could be so foolish or callous as to do that? In fact, as I met an English lady on the Stavely Road on the early morning of he 11th instant, she offered me a poppy; I took it, paid for it, and returned the poppy for re-sale. This indicates my sentiments for those fallen in the last War.

A CANARD ABOUT MR. GHASVALLA.

(5) The "Times" suggests that Mr. Ghasvalla, bar-at-law, never agreed to preside at the Parsi meeting held on the 12th instant! This is a "Times" canard! When this writer saw Mr. Ghasvalla on the morning of the 11th instant, he agreed to preside at a Parsi meeing, if one was held at Poona. After arranging it, I saw him the next morning when Mr. Ghasvalla told me, that he had an urgent professional appointment at 5 p. m., and that he would come to the meeting no sooner he was free. This is an absolute fact, and let the "Times" disprove this, or any of the statemen's mentioned above.

A "PARSI LADY'S POSER."

(6) According to the "Times", a Parsi lady appeared at a window above the meeting of the 12th instant, and remarked to me as follows:—"You said that Parsi people in Bombay had received broken heads. Why did they get their heads broken? Because they broke the law, and that is all you want these people here to do"? This is a definite distortion of what she said. She made no reference about Parsis breaking the law, or having their heads broken on that account, or of my exhorting them to break the law. This is all false. What she did say was, "why are lathi charges made in Bombay? Because they break the law (!) Why aren't they made on that meeting"? I asked the lady to come down and hear my explanation. But as some one in the audience shouted, that "she should better go and sell liquor" (so far as I understood she is connected with liquor trade) she disappeared from the window! And this the "Times" correspondent has conveniently omitted to state! It is untrue that the meeting broke up, after the said incident.

TWO SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS.

(7, The "Times" correspondent tries to belittle the two open air meetings held in Poona on the 12th instant:—(1) one of Parsis at 5-15 p.m. which was attended by more than 300 Parsis —ladies and gentlemen—very enthusiastic and responsive, and (2) the second, a cosmopolitan meeting at 9-30 p.m. which was largely attended by Hindus, Muslims and a fair number of Parsi ladies and youths. Both these meetings were addressed by Miss Nariman, Mr. K. Shroff (dentist) and self, whilst Mr. Jal Kapadia spoke at the night function only. The "Times" belittles the first meeting; and referring to the second, it says, that "it was attended by 200 people, who had no unity and nothing was done"! Does the "Times" correspondent intend to excel in making misstatements? Were there 200 people or 1,500? Was there disunity or complete concord? Was nothing done, or pledges obtained for Swadeshi, for non-violence and for earnest effort for country's Freedom? Will the "Times" rectify its gross misstatements and misrepresentations by publishing this letter fully? Let us see. For there is not a single sentence in the whole report of the meetings, which contains a single statement of fact!!!—Yours, etc.,

Nov. 17. B. F. BHARUCHA.

"BARDOLI" V. "JIVAN" CHARAKA.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An article appears in your issue of the 11th inst., on the above caption written by Mr. Khanolkar.

It's a pity that the writer of that article, should have ventured to use the above caption, in the absence of his having even a look at the Jivan Charaka—leave alone its working. Any one wanting to make any comparison must acquaint himself with the pros and cons of every side and then offer his criticisms.

Further, I have very highly spoken of the Bardoli Charaka and my article is meant only for the city folks. I have not at all alluded to the peasantry, so the stress which Mr. Khanolkar has laid on that point is really uncalled for. Even, by city folks, I mean the middle class people—not the gentry who can command spacious bunglows or flats, but people like myself, who can hardly afford to have a couple of rooms or enough of space to accommodate one's personal family. To peasants, the spinning is a side industry, whereas for the middle class, it serves as a recreation, concentration of mind and a practical help to the country.

A peasant can afford to accommodate a Bardoli Charaka in his hut, which facility of space is denied to a middle class man even earning Rs. 200 per month. As regards my spinning capacity—I have frankly admitted that on the Bardoli I get much more exhausted than on the Jivan. Probably I may not be strong enough, but the comparison between my rate of spinning on both the charkas is a practical one.

On the Bardoli, at the beginning I can spin at a speed of, say, 40 yards per 5 minutes, which if maintained uniformly will mean 500 yards per hour, but unfortunately I cannot do this, I have, therefore, given my average speed of 200 yards per hour. Again, I go at my spinning very carefully, maintaining an uniform yarn of 40 counts, clearing any knots that are bound to come in the yarn in the spinning process and remove any particles of dust, etc., that are latent in the silvers. All this naturally hampers the speed, but I think one gets fine and clean yarn thereby. Personally I think the Jivan Charaka the best and I recommend it to Mr. Khanolkar who can afford to buy it. Mr. Khanolkar can be classified both as an agriculturist and a city man, so he should have both the charakas and then he should tell me, which of the two he would recommend to the city folks to buy. The difference of Re. 1 between the cost of the two to a city man is immaterial.—Yours, etc.,

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MR. H. D. RAJAH

—:o:—

His Treatment In Jail.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Will you please allow me some prominent space in your valuable columns to draw the immediate attention of the public and the Government to the following lines.

When Mr. H. D. Raja was brought before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Friday, the 7th instant, the public and the lawyers present were very much surprised to see the pitiable state of his health, especially those who saw him hardly a week ago in the same place for the trial of sedition. When people were wondering at this sudden change of his physical state of Mr. Rajah drew the attention of the Court to the fact that he was going on without any food for the last seven days, as the food supplied to him in the Arthur Road Jail was unwholesome and unfit for human consumption. He also said that he was not properly treated by the jail authorities inasmuch as he was kept along with prisoners who are, to use the mildest language, convicted of offences involving the worst moral turpitude. This breakdown of Mr. Rajah's health was an unpleasant surprise to the people, in view of the fact that he was released from jail hale and hearty only about a month back and they began to whisper naturally that the treatment he was getting in the Arthur Road Jail for the very short period that he was there in the rather inordinate long term of imprisonment must be so very bad as to cause this danger to his health. The public I strongly feel, have a right to know the reason for this drastic change for the worse in the treatment that is being meted out to him by the Government in the short interval of six weeks. Is it not a reasonable inference to draw from the unduly harsh sentences that has been passed upon him, that the Government of Bombay has given him and his speeches move importance than the other Governments which dealt with Pandit Jawaharlal and Sjt. Sen Gupta for similar offences? It is not easy to understand why the Government treats him in this way refusing him ordinary humane treatment. Does it mean that every time he goes to jail his classification for prison-life should be reduced by one or two steps down? May I hope our friend, the Director of Information, will enlighten us on the subject?—Yours, etc.,

KAMALAVATI VAIDIA.

Dadar, Nov. 11.

"REDISTRIBUTION OF INSURANCE RISK."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to my letter that appears in your to-day's paper with the heading "Redistributing Insurance Risk" in which you have stated instead of 70 per cent. only 7 per cent., I shall thank you to make necessary correction and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. C. PATUCK.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

Bombay Presidency Muslim Conference.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference was held at its office in "Haroon Mansion" Poona when Sardar Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Khan, was proposed to the chair.

The first item on the agenda was the question of settling all the details regarding the coming 16th session of the Conference. It was decided to hold the session in Poona during December next. A strong Reception Committee consisting of leading local citizens is being formed and will be announced early next week.

The second item on the agenda was the passing of the accounts of the Conference from 1st January 1929 to the 30th September 1930, as since then charge of the same has been handed over to Maulana Hamdani, General Secretary. The accounts were laid before the Board for inspection. Printed copies of the above accounts which were audited by Messrs. Khare and Co., Government certified Chartered Auditors were distrbuted. The chief item of the income is the monthly donation of Rs. 300/- from the Dewan Saheb, Junagadh State, out of which scholarships are distributed every month to poor deserving Muslim students of the Presidency. The accounts showed an amount of Rs. 995/2/6 which is to be paid to Messrs. Jaffer Jussuff who had advanced the same to the Conference in times of need. The members having examined each and every item, the accounts were finally passed.

Names of several Members who had not paid their annual subscription fees were brought to the notice of the Governing Board, and as per rules and regulations of the Conference, they were removed and new members in their places elected.

Amongst those present included Sardar Nawab Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, Haji Ahmad Nakhuda, Bombay, Mr. Mahomed E. H. Jaffer, Munshi Abdus Subhan, Secretary, Anjuman-e-Islam, Poona, Mr. Syed Kasim Kadiri, Mr. Ishak Hoosein, Mr. Usman Moloo, Moulana Alibhai Hamdani, General Secretary, Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Jt. Gen. Secretary and several others.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting which lasted for 3 hours terminated.

In the afternoon Mr. Syed Amjad Ali, B. A. (Hons.) the newly elected Member of the Board was "At Home" to the Members of the Governing Board at his residence "Naylor Mansion."

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What the People Say

"SWADESHI CLOTH ON CREDIT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In reply to my letter of the 5th inst., which appeared in your issue of the 8th I am glad to hear from Parulekar, in your to-day's issue, trying to set aside my few doubts as to his scheme which I raised therein. Mr. Parulekar is surprised at my being "worried about what the mill-owners would do of the stock of foreign cloth to be taken possession of by them from the dealers". I sincerely hope Mr. Parulekar will find in "those mill-owners who will agree to the scheme, and will do so fully knowing their responsibility," which was one of the reasons which led me to inquire of some further details of his scheme. Mr. Parulekar knows the effectiveness of the present boycott movement, and so I need not emphasising the importance of making adequate arrangements in his scheme, which would otherwise ruin the work done by the Congress in this direction of keeping in check local transactions of foreign cloth.

I assure Mr. Parulekar, that after a careful perusal of his scheme, on its seeing light, I will be the first to admit its constructiveness. In the meantime, I thank Mr. Parulekar for his kind invitation to further enlighten me regarding his scheme, which being satisfied from his assurance that he has "full support from the bone-fide promoters of swadeshi" I postpone the pleasure of seeing him at present for some future date.—Yours, etc.

"INTERESTED."

Nov. 13.

A SIMLA GRIEVANCE.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with utmost discomfort, I am constrained to ventilate an important matter through the medium of your esteemed and valuable paper. On the 17th and 26th September 1930, I brought the matter of mule traffic in Edward's Gunj, Simla, to the notice of the Secretary, Simla Municipal Committee, and the Superintendent of Police, Simla, with a view to take necessary action to cope with the evil. The subject-matter of the letters to the officers concerned runs as follows:—

(1) That the branch road leading from Lower Bazar to Grain Gunj in front of shops No. 149-50, Lower Bazar, is often blocked by the heavy mule traffic during the potato season.

(2) That the locomotion on the road owing to mule blockade has become quite impossible and the children who pass through the road are specially confronted with the danger of being trodden down under the feet of mules.

(3) That this road is a public road and that none has any claim to encroach upon a public thoroughfare by usinug the same road as a mule stand.

(4) That the residents of the locality, while subscribing their due quotas of the standing rates to the Municipal and the Government coffers, have a legitimate right to ask the authorities to redress the grievances.

(5) That the posting of a constable on the road with a view to get the same road cleared for human traffic is a long-felt necessity. That this evil is remediable under the Police Act and that the violation of such an Act is highly condemnable.

(6) That the abominably bad condition of the road leading from Lower Bazaar to Gunj, from the sanitary and the engineering points of view should in no time be ameliorated.

The authorities after careful investigation warned the merchants and posted a constable on the road for the purpose but in vain. The services of the constable, on some occult reasons dispensed with, after a day or two, and the mules are usually standing on the road. The road which seems to be an Indian State road, is neither metalled nor droppings of the mules removed from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. It is an admitted fact that in the days of yore, the work did not proceed at a snail's pace as it is doing now, when we have got an energetic engineer to look after buildings and roads, etc. But in spite of all the activities of the engineer the branch road is still in its deteriorated condition.

In these days, the repair of other roads is done very steadily and promptly, but the unfortunate residents of the Gunj locality are suffering in the meanhile all the inconvenience and discomforts that are inseparable from the process. The protracted agony makes them cry out against this dilatoriness and wish that the repair and scavenging the road should forthwith be taken in hand in the same way as it is done in other quarters of the city.

Let me also draw the attention of the municipal authorities to the dust nuisance. It is assuming the dimensins of a public scandal and deserves to be dealt with before all other things. The residents of the locality are subjected to great trouble owing to this nuisance during potato season.—Yours, etc.,

Edard Gunj, Simla,
Nov. 14.

MOHD. OMAR NOMANI.

Non-Official Co-operative Institute.

—:o:—

Under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Kambli, LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Co-operative movement, a special meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute was held in the Improvement Trust Hall, when, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Chief Officer of the City Improvement Trust and Mr. Framji Bilia, made brief speeches to introduce the President and to congratulate Rao Bahadur Kambli.

Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkarni, then, delivered a lecture on "Advantages of Non-Official Co-operative Institute and benefits of Co-operative Educational Societies," in each district of the Bombay Presidency, for granting Loan-scholarships and free scholarships to the deserving students of any community, for prosecuting higher educational course, which would qualify them either for getting higher posts or would enable them to settle in life, by taking any independent profession. He then said that the new workng system of the Co-operative Educational Society was highly approved of, by Mr. R. B. Ewbank, I.C.S. in July 1914, then Registrar of Co-operative Societies, it being most favourable to the poor and the helpless students. In short, the development of such Educational Societies in Bombay Presidency, would commemorate the services of Hon. Mr. Kambli, as well as of Mr. Ewbank, the present Secretary to the Bombay Government as it could be safely stated that not less than 500 students would be benefited by getting loan-scholarships and 100 free scholarships every year.

The Hon. Mr. Kambli stated that Mr. Kulkarni's proposal to start the "Non-official Co-operative Institute" for developing Co-operative Educational Housing and Industrial schemes, deserved consideration and sympathetic support. After a vote of thanks to the President as well as to the lecturer, by Mr. Abhyanker, L. C. E., Senior Assistant Engineer, the meeting was brought to a close, amidst the best wishes for the success of the "Pioneer Non-Official Co-operative Institute," in Bombay, by Mr. Vazeram Vyas, the senior clerk, on behalf of the office-staff of the Improvement Trust.

—:o:—

TELGU MUNUWARS OF POONA.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Kindly spare me a little space for inserting the following in the columns of your hospitable journal.

A lady belonging to this community died on Sunday the 5th ultimo. Even though the intimation regarding the attendance at the funeral was twice circulated, it was very poorly attended. Funerals in Rasta Peth section are always poorly attended and some of those who condescend to do so, accompany the funeral cortege a few paces and then quietly retire halfway. Some of the big personages think it *infradig* to shoulder a coffin. It is a pity that the example set by the elderly persons is followed by the younger generation also. This indifferent attitude, particularly of the Kamathi gentlemen of this section, which is in striking contrast with the spirit of the other sections of Poona and Kirkee cantonment, deserves serious consideration at the hands of all the Telgu Communities of Poona.—Yours, etc.,

A TELGU MUNURWAR.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

GRIEVANCES OF SIND ZAMINDARS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me the use of the columns of your esteemed paper to give expression to the feelings of the Zamindars expressed at a largely attended meeting of "the Zamindars' Association Mirpurkhas." This Association, I may mention enjoys the reputation of being cosmopolitan in character and on account of that has a large number of members. It follows, therefore, that the feelings of such an organization are the general feelings of locality it represents and the neighbourhood.

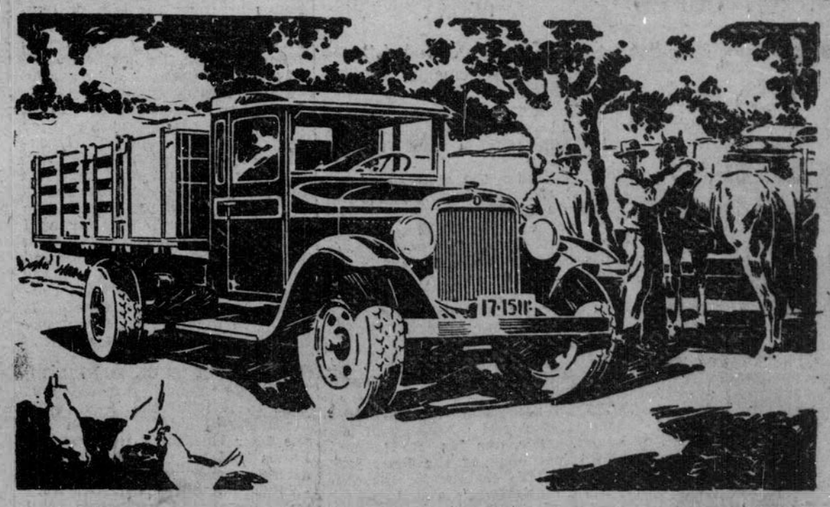
Ever since the year 1926 the lot of a Zamindar has been a deplorable one on account of failure or damage to his crops for various reasons like, floods, locusts, frost and plant diseases and when he is partially saved from any one of these calamities, on comes the depression in the prices of agricultural produce, putting the already heavily encumbered Zamindara in a serious financial predicment, not knowing how to meet his own meagre financial calls for less to pay the land revenue. In view of the Zamindars extreme poverty, I request His Excellency on behalf of my association to revise the rates of the land revenue and local cases and make an announcement declaring reduction of at least 50 per cent in them. To relieve the economic stress felt by the Zamndars on account of the drastic fall in the prices of agricultural produce I would make only two suggestions either of which if given effect to would endear Sir Fredric Sykes in the hearts of poverty-stricken Zamindars for having come to their rescue at the time of dire necessity.

The first of the two suggestions is to fix minimum prices for agricultural produce.

The second one is for the Government to advance money to the Zamindars on their saleable stocks of products at the average prevailing market rates, have them stored in Government Godowns and put them on the market for sale when the prices go up. This can also be done by the Zamindars themselves provided the Government finances such organizations as would want to carry out the above object. I hope my appeal will reach His Excellency and a friendly hand extended to the hard hit Zamindars.—Yours, etc.,

S. KATAI.

Secretary, Zamindar Association Talukas, Mirpur-Khas (Sind).



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Miss GULAB and Miss ERMELINE

Supported by

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Panna Ratna

(JEWEL of MEWAD)

Featuring

Miss GULAB
Miss ERMELINE
Mr. N.PEHELWAN
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A glorious episode from the history of Rajasthan

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THE GLORIOUS IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

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Written and directed by R. G. TORNEY.

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THRILLS!
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A Thrilling Racing Story

MICKEY MOUSE AUDIO REVIEW

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Sportslight.

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Saturday, 22nd November 1930 at 8-30 P.M.

SATTECHE-GULAM

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SHREE

Amusements.

THE

CAPITOL

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VILMA BANKY in A Lady to Love

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer TALKING PICTURE

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Crown Cinema

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All that piece of land containing 1738 square yards situate on Plot No. 16 of the west Chaupati Estate of the Improvement Trust bounded on the East by Babulnath Road, on the South by Plots Nos. 15 A and B of the said Estate, leased to Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat on the West by Dadysett Road and on the North by Plot No. 17 of the said Estate leased to Sir Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar which said piece of land bears New Survey No. C/7298 part and Cadestral Survey No. 2/395 Malabar Hill Division and forms a portion of the lands vested in the said Trust together with the buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 2858 (4) Street No. 28.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 22, 1930

Rt. Hon Sastri Becomes Convert To Federalism

MR. JINNAH ON DOMINION OF ALL INDIA

SIR A. HYDARI PUTS POSITION OF HYDERABAD STATE

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Sir P. C. Mitter, representing the landlords, wanted self-government but like other minorities, he desired separate representation in the Provinces and the Central Government. He also demanded the suitable representation of rural areas with the object of improving educational and economic conditions of the natives. He declared that by the scheme he was willing to submit for uplifting the rural masses, whose average annual income was at present from £6 to £8, the British unemployment problem would be rapidly reduced.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' DEMANDS

Dr. Ambedkar (Depressed Classes) said that the latter welcomed the British as deliverers but the British had not changed the position of the Depressed Classes fundamentally, because they were incompetent to tackle the problems, being afraid that their intervention to amend the existing social and economic code would give rise to resistance. The Depressed Classes wanted "Dominion Status with safeguards".

Mr. K. T. Paul (Indian Christians) favoured the immediate grant of Dominion Status with a strong Central Government.

SIR ABDUL QAIYUM'S PLEA.

Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum, representing the North-West Frontier Province complained that since the separation of their Province from the Punjab, they had gone backwards, while other people had gone forwards. He was not going to remain content with the stigma of inferiority. He scouted the fears of Bolshevism or the construction of a Central Asian Empire and said that free Afghanistan would not allow it. Unlike some other people, he would not use threats because it was useless to threaten the British Empire. But he claimed equal rights, recalling the local proverty. "Even a flea on your trousers will make you very uncomfortable."

DOMINION OF ALL INDIA.

Mr. Jinnah emphasised that the Simon Commission's Report was dead and the Government of India's despatch was already a back number. A new star had arisen in the shape of the Indian Princes, whose position even placed the demand of British India for Dominion Status in the background, so that we were now thinking of the Dominion of All-India. They knew that Parliament must decide the whole question but he asked the three British parties represented at the Conference if they were afraid that Parliament would repudiate as agreement reached at the Conference. It would be a bold Parliament indeed that did so.

CONVERT TO IDEA OF FEDERATION.

Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, speaking at the prolonged general discussion at the Round Table Conference to-day, said that of the two ideas which had emerged from the debate Dominion Status at length seemed to have been accepted by the British Conservative and Liberal spokesmen. The idea of a Federation was comparatively new. He had struggled hard against it and now he was a convert. (Cheers). The Princes had brought him round by the sincerity of their declarations and their restraint and moderation. He hoped that when the great topic was consigned to the Committees, nothing would be done by those who cared for a Federation more than for Dominion Status to weaken the latter or 'vice versa'.

Mr. Sastri thought that the fears of many Britishers that the machinery of any polity constructed or founded at the Conference would pass into the hands of the National Congress Party who had occasioned the serious situation which had led to the convocation of the Round Table Conference, were not unreasonable. He said that the spokesmen for India were under obligation to try to convince the British people that the fears might be countered by cautionary measures or that the fears were baseless. Mr. Sastri asked, was not the Conference designed to conciliate the people from whom a disturbance was feared? "They are not hereditary criminals, savage barbarian hordes, or sworn enemies of Britain or British institutions. They are men of culture and honour. Most of them have made their mark in their professions and are our kinsmen in spirit and blood. It is a sense of political grievance that has placed them in the position which we view with such distrust and disapprobation. Remove the discontent and you will find them alongside of you, working the new constitution that we shall frame. Therein lies the strength of the situation to-day. It is easy to bring our enemies round."

MR. MODY ON ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

Mr. H. P. Mody said that the fundamental conception of the Conference should be not what could be safely conceded to India but what could safely be denied. Speaking specially on behalf of commerce and industry, he believed that political freedom would mean nothing unless India had economic freedom. He paid a warm tribute to Lord Irwin who was a "big man" but it was idle to pretend that the economic policy of India to-day was regulated solely in India's interest.

Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Khan (Gwalior) contested the view that the Indian Princes were arbitrary rulers. He said that their rule could be described as democratic autocracy.

APPEAL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY.

Mr. Fazlul Huq (Bengal Muslim) emphasised that the real problem before the Conference was to achieve fullest self-Government consistently with the responsibilities of the British. The speaker appealed to the Conference to reach an agretment as otherwise the British would have the task of preparing a constitution which had obvious disadvantages. Appealing for a settlement of the differences which disgraced India's name, he declared that the Conference offered the most opportune chance and said: "As soon as we are convinced of the safety of minorities in the future constitution, we will go much further than the most enthusiastic Congressite in demanding fullest responsible Government."

PREFERENCES TO VESTED INTERESTS.

Sir Pheroze C. Sethna declared that India would be satisfied with nothing short of Dominion Status with transitional safeguards. Replying to Lord Peel's remarks regarding vested interests, Sir Pheroze gave numerous instances in recent years of preferenees. and those which were practical monopolies to Europeans. He referred also to the readier access which the English merchant had to the officials which, however, was less prevalent to-day, thanks to Mr. Montagu. After paying tribute to both Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn which was cheered, Sir Pheroze dealt with the question of India's credit and asked if the circular of the Bombay Government which "deprecated every Indian commercial enterprise" was the way the Government of India proposed to advance India's credit. He hoped that when he returned with the Constitution, Indian and European merchants would work together side by side for the advancement of India, England and the Empire.

On the conclusion of Sir Pheroze's speech which exceeded the limit, the Chairman remarked, "I think I shall rule now that Lord Peel has been amply answered."

HYDERABAD STATE'S POSITION.

The following is Sir Akbar Hydari's speech: "In view of the fact that most of my ground has been covered by Princes on the Indian States Delegation, I should not have taken any part of your time. Representing, however, His Exalted Highness Nizam, I feel I cannot sit silent, but should express the view in a few minutes of the Hyderabad State, that we shall not, in any way, be lagging behind in giving such assistance and help as will bring about a form of Government which will satisfy the Indian aspirations and which will function successfully under the difficult conditions that prevail in India to-day. I would merely ask the delegates from British India who have shown such strength of mind and patriotism in meeting here in the face of so much opposition and contumely, to work for a constitution which will ensure Government, national in every sense, but which, by its stability, will endure, and not merely a constitution which will satisfy for the moment the uninstructed. In the same spirit do I ask the representatives of the British Parliament here today not to refuse responsibility to the great Indian Federal polity within the Empire. Infuse into it elements that make for a settled and orderly Government for the preservation of the autonomy of States, and last but not least, for adequate defence of our Frontiers against external aggression. I can assure you that in such a case your countrymen who have done so much for India in the past will have welcome and honoured place in the India of the future. I believe that God's purpose can be read in history. I believe that it is not for nothing that this island set in the Western seas has secured domination over our vast country and held it for 150 years. I believe that we are now here to reap the harvest of these years of experience and discipline in a greater and more united India than our history has ever recorded."

ASSURANCE TO MINORITIES.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad dwelt upon the obligations of British India to Princes for their attitude, and assured the minorities that their interests would be safeguarded. He contrasted the conditions of literacy and well-being among the populations of Indian India with those in British India as not giving British rule any reason for pride. He agreed with Sir T. B. Sapru's description of the proposed provincial autonomy as "bogus", and supported Mr. Sastri's argument that satisfaction of India's aspirations would win over the Congressites.

The Raja of Parlakimedi did not speak to-day at the Round Table Conference.

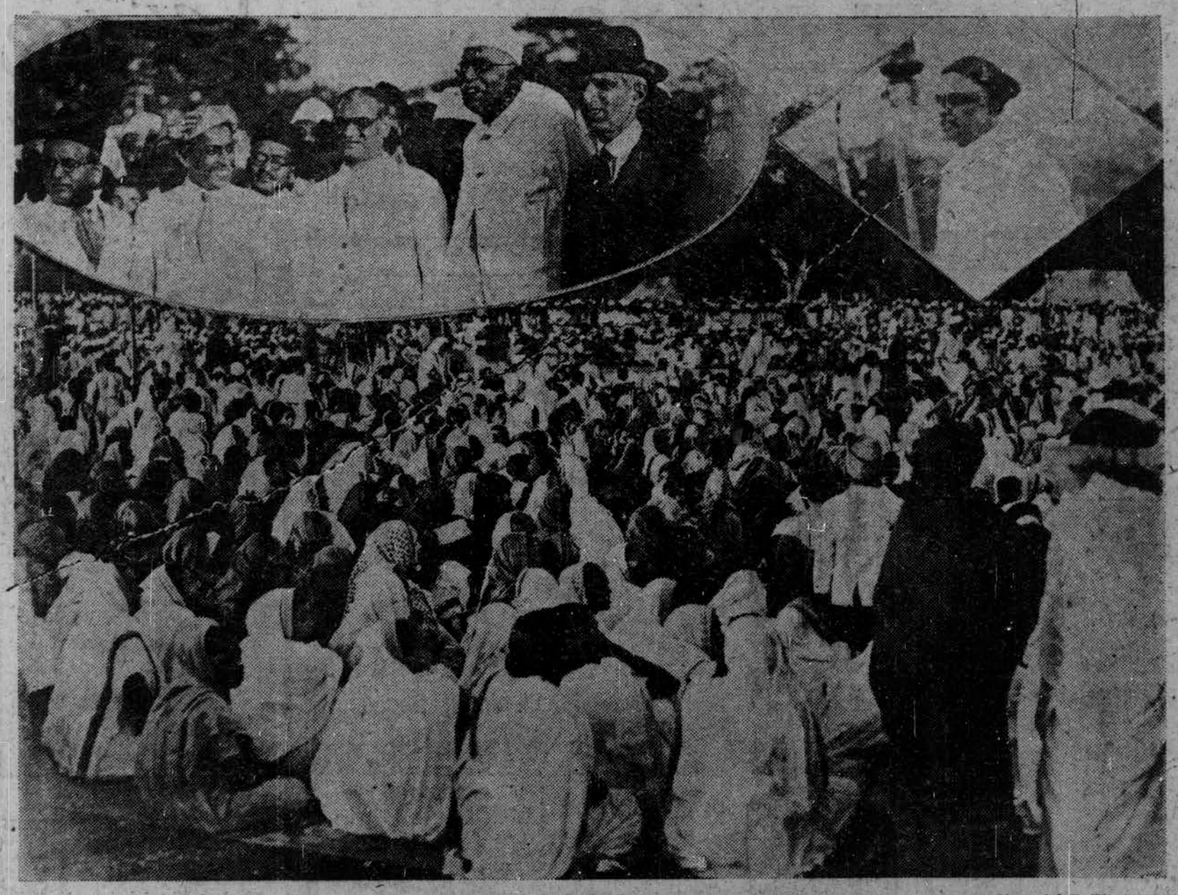
TRIBUTES TO BEGUM SHAH NAWAB.

Great personal triumph was achieved by Begum Shah Nawaz and she sat down to the accompaniment of loud cheers and received a stream of notes of congratulation including one from Mr. MacDonald. Mr. Benn offered her his congratulations and Ranji embodied his congratulations in his speech.

The Round Table Conference adjourned till 10-30 a. m. tomorrow, on the understanding that list of speakers is closed. There are five speakers still to be heard.

After general discussion, there was some discussion on the terms of the Business Committee's recommendation as regard the Federal Committee, but the recommendation was adopted as proposed after the Prime Minister's assurance that the question of unitary Government would not be excluded. Some doubt was expressed whether the number of members of the Federal Relations Committee would allow representation of certain interests, but it was pointed out that the Committee was free to co-opt additional delegates.—Reuter.

BOMBAY RESENTS INSULT TO INDIAN WOMANHOOD



"Chronicle" Photo.

A huge meeting was held at Azad Maidan on Thursday to protest against the treatment to women by the Police. Our picture shows a portion of the crowd (left inset) Dr. Deshmukh president with some of the speakers (Right) Sir Purshottamdas addressing the meeting.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

BAN ON PRABHAT-PHERIS EXPIRES.

—:o:—

Large Crowds Attend Pheris

(From A Correspondent.)

KUMTA, November 21.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate's order regarding ban on Prabhat Feries expired on Wednesday. Large crowds attend the Feris. Mr Jones departed yesterday. The reserve police also left. The effect of the ban was that it has given a greater stimulus to the people. The trial of the first batch will commence on the 24th instant before the Karwar Town Magistrate.

Dr. Ghia Of Surat Released

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, November 21.

Dr. C. J. Ghia, first president of the Surat Congress Committee, who was sentenced to 9 months' simple imprisonment in April last for an alleged seditious speech during the Salt Act Satyagraha Movement was released from Sabarmati Jail yesterday 25 days earlier than the due date. He arrived at Surat this morning and was given a warm reception by Congress friends. A complete hartal prevails in honour of the conviction of the second war council and Sjt. Kanaiyalal Desai, President, District Congress Committee.

JAMRUD JIRGHA DISPERSES

—:o:—

"No Practical Alternative To Proposals Of Government."

PESHAWAR, November 20.

The Jamrud Jirga has dispersed the tribesmen having offered no practical alternative to the Governments proposals.

The Mohmand is situation is quiet.

Malik Mahasah has returned and joined the Haji of Turangzai. —A. P.

"DOUBLES BEAT SINGLES."

—:o:—

MARRIED MEN AGAIN SCORE OVER THE BACHELORS.

An exciting match was played on Sunday last at Kandivli Green between the Married Men and the Bachelors of Kandivli, Poinsur and Orlem. It resulted in a decided victory for the "Doubled" for the second time in succession since the inception of the fixture as an annual carnival.

"HINDUSTAN TIMES'" CASE

—:o:—

Adjourned To 28th Instant.

The hearing of the petition of the 'Hindustan Times' against the order of forfeiture of their securities has been postponed to the 28th instant. A special bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Sir Shadilal, Chief Justice, Sir Allan Broadway and Sir Abdul Kadir will hear the petition.

WARNING TO CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

Threat To Withdraw Grants To Colleges

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, November 21.

The Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University has been asked by the Education Department to warn Principals of private Colleges that unless the Revenue receipts showed improvement during the next few months, Government might be compelled to withhold payment of Rs. 1,29,000 which is usually set apart for grants to non-Government Colleges. Though Government is under no statutory obligation to make the grant, the Colleges have been receiving grants varying from Rs. .000 to Rs. 500 according to the need and the withholding of the grants will hit some of the Colleges badly.

SURAT LEADERS JAILED

—:o:—

Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai Placed In "B" Class

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Nov. 20

Surat District and Chorasi Taluka Congress Committees and the local War Council were declared unlawful associations on 24th October. Presidents, Secretaries Bulletin Editor and an auditor were simultaneously arrested on that day. They were all tried by Mr. Shaikh, First Class City Magistrate and sentenced today as follows:—

(1) Mr. Kanaiyalal Nanalal Desai, President Surat District Congress Committee.

(2) Mr. Gordhandas Chokhawala, Secretary, District Congress Committee.

(3) Mr. Atlsukhlal Kapadia, Secretary Taluka Committee.

(4) Mr. Kanchanlal Choksi President Surat War Council.

(5) Mr. Fulchand Javeri, Secretary War Council to five months' rigorous imprisonment under section 17 (A) and to 9 months and a fine of Rs. 200 each or in default 3 months more under section 17 (B) both the sentences to run concurrently.

(6) Mr. Ranchhoddas Chokas Editor, "Sangram Patrika" to 5 months' rigorous under section 17 (A) alone.

(7) Mr. Vallabhdas Akkad, Auditor Chorasi Taluka Congress Committee was discharged as the prosecution could not prove that he was a member of any unlawful association.

Mr. Kanaiyalal Desai is a Jagirdar owning hundreds of acres of land. He comes from a very wealthy family. He is a well-known social worker in the district. It was due to his strenuous efforts and commanding influence that complete prohibition of toddy and liquor was brought about among the Koli community. He is a big landlord but his dues from the farmers in majority of cases never increase the revenue he has to pay to Government. His tenants are always contented as he collected his dues on a permanent settlement basis. His fields have rarely changed hands because he would never transfer them to higher bidders He actively joined the Congress from the Bardoli Satyagraha struggle in 1928. He managed Gandhiji's march through Olpad Taluka most successfully.

Mr. Dayaljibhai after his conviction nominated him as his successor in the Surat District. Upto the last minute of his arrest he moved from one part of the District to another with the energy of a youth. A Jagirdar of his social status is given B class by the trying magistrate!

JAMIAT-UL-ULAMA OFFICE SEARCHED

—:o:—

Police Seize Copies Of Letter.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO JOIN SATYAGRAHA.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 21.

The police searched this morning the office of Jamiat-ul-Ulama-e-Hind and seized over 1,800 copies of a letter addressed to Mussalmans to join the Civil Disobedience movement by Sheikh-Ul-Hind and Mohmud-Ul-Hassan of Deoband.—A. P.

NEW KHADI KARYALAYA IN BARDOLI

—:o:—

An Appeal To The Khadi Lovers

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, Nov. 20

Mrs. Velabai Laxmidas announces that she is starting a new charkha works in Bardoli known as 'The Khadi Saranjam Karyalaya'. It will be remembered that the old works which manufactured charkhas, carding bows, ginning machines etc., reputed throughout India as the Bardoli pattern, was confiscated by Government. Along with the Swaraj Ashram and its proprietor and Director Sjt. Laxmidas Purshottamdas was arrested under the Viceroy's Ordinance. The demand for Bardoli charkhas etc. is a living one, and Shrimati Velabai, the worthy wife of Mr. Laxmidas, has thought it to be her duty to see to it that this demand does not go unheeded in the absence of her husband. She will be assisted in her enterprise by a band of experts, and people can rely upon her new Karyalaya to turn out the same patterns. Those in need of expert advice regarding Khadi can look to her new Karyalaya in the same way as they did to the old one run by her husband.

JAWAHAR DAY IN SURAT.

Thousands of citizens defied the District Magistrate's order prohibiting any procession or a public meeting under section 144. Canes and lathis were used on some vanars and volunteers 112 persons were arrested at different centres in the city. 77 of them were tried yesterday before Mr. Jewell. Two were considered to be leaders and given 3 months rigorous, while 71 were given 2 months each. One was a schoolboy and, therefore, released. All of them were removed to Sabarmati to-day morning.

STUDENTS' CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

The Bombay Presidency Students' Conference was to be held in Surat on 22nd and 23rd instant under the presidentship of Mr. Jairamdas. Owing to his arrest it is postponed to 29th instant.

London.—In the Commons, in reply to questions, Dr. Shiels said that he had no reason to suppose that Christian communities in Iraq were not receiving sympathetic and equitable treatment. He was satisfied that the charges made against Government of Iraq were not wellfounded.—Reuter.

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